

## Riots prompt Turkish minister to resign

ANKARA, Jan. 2 (R)—Interior Minister İrfan Özaydınli resigned today in the wake of riots last week which led to the imposition of martial law in most of Turkey's major cities. Mr. Özaydınli, 55, a retired Air Force general and widely regarded as a strong supporter of Prime Minister Bülent Ecevit, announced his resignation at a caucus meeting of the ruling social democratic Republican People's Party (RPP). "I have done my best and I would like everybody to believe that. I trust that my successor will be more successful than I have," he said in a brief speech. After accepting his resignation and thanking him for his services, Mr. Ecevit, the party leader, named Deputy Premier Orhan Eyyuboglu acting interior minister pending a new permanent appointment. The prime minister said he had no immediate plans to make a

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## hopes for resumption of peace talks grow

### Israeli army blocks settlement attempt

PIED JERUSALEM, Jan. 2 (R)—The Israeli army thwarted settlement attempt by Jewish settlers on occupied Arab land in an evident attempt to avoid any resumption of peace talks.

100 or so settlers, mostly immigrants from the Soviet Union, occupied a hilltop close to the city of Jerusalem during the night and they were exercising a "right" to live anywhere in the "promised land of the Bible."

The settlers blocked off the area and the settlers to leave, warning they would otherwise be driven away by force.

as the latest of several settlement attempts made in the past by the fanatical Gush Emunim movement which has taken root in areas of the West Bank.

h word now awaited from the government on a resumption of peace talks, the government has decided that it favours the settlement of Jewish settlers on occupied Arab land.

ernment officials were optimistic that the mild softening of its position decided at last week's cabinet meeting will bring Egypt back into treaty discussions.

cabinet agreed to take a look at Egypt's demand for a "security arrangements" in after conclusion of a peace treaty.

It also agreed to enter into negotiations about introducing autonomy to the West Bank as agreed at last September's Camp David summit.

officials recognise, however, the toughest issue of all remains unresolved. This is the Egyptian demand for a timetable linking the two-sided peace treaty and the implementation of the Bank-Gaza autonomy.

Israel has repeatedly refused to consider such a link, arguing that the peace treaty must stand completely on its own and unconnected to any external factors. Officials here insist this attitude has not changed.

A large section of Israeli political opinion, embracing right-wingers in the government coalition as well as the labour party, is uneasy about the whole concept of autonomy.

They fear that autonomy would be a short cut to creating a Palestinian state dedicated to the destruction of Israel.

These fears do not seem greatly soothed by semi-official assurances that autonomy will not deprive Israel of authority in the West Bank and Gaza.

The autonomy plan was rendered only in barest outline in the Camp David accords. Government leaders have privately been assuring worried followers that an Israeli presence—and Israeli settlements—will remain.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin told Israeli newspaper editors last weekend that autonomy would bring a situation in which Jews and Arabs would live side by side in a "united country."

Israeli leaders are aware that this interpretation of autonomy would present enormous difficulties in achieving any agreement even if any West Bank or Gaza leaders decide to negotiate at all.

## U.S. to foot bill for Israel's Negv bases

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Jan. 2 (R)—Israeli Finance Minister Simcha Ehrlich said today the United States would pay the three billion dollar cost of relocating Israeli army installations, including airfields, in the Negev after withdrawal from Sinai.

Half of the amount would be in the form of a grant and half a loan, he told the Knesset foreign affairs and security committee, according to committee members.

Mr. Ehrlich said that under the terms of the draft Israel-Egypt peace treaty the Israeli army redeployment must be completed in three years but it was not certain the new installations could be ready in that time.

He later told the Jerusalem Economic Club that Israel faced three difficult years, as production would be affected by the huge shift of manpower to the construction of military installations in the Negev.

He said he was convinced that peace would be signed with Egypt shortly as only two or three points remained to be resolved.

## Jerusalem said bankrupt

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Jan. 2 (R)—Jerusalem is nearly bankrupt, Mayor Teddy Kollek said today.

He told the Jerusalem Economic Club that the municipal council must have to reduce vital services and delay salary payments.

He asked Finance Minister Simcha Ehrlich to transfer funds urgently to the municipal treasury to prevent a breakdown in services.



The Shah of Iran and one of his close aides, Ambassador to the U.S. Ardeshir Zahedi walk solemnly in the grounds of the palace in Tehran Monday after the Shah met the foreign press. (AP wirephoto).

## Algeria's leaders start to choose new head of state

ALGIERS, Jan. 2 (R)—Algeria's interim leadership met today to finalise the setting up of a commission to prepare for a congress of the country's ruling political party.

It is expected to choose a successor to the late President Houari Boumedienne.

Informed sources said the acting head of state, Mr. Rabah Bitat, had talks with the eight-man Revolutionary Council to discuss the preparations.

After the party chooses a sole presidential candidate, the constitution provides for elections to rubber-stamp the appointment.

The informed sources said a member of the revolutionary council would chair the preparatory commission in order to keep firm hold on the political process of choosing a new leader.

## Political solution still sought

### Major violence flares in Iran

PARIS, Jan. 2 (Agencies)—The prime minister-designate of Iran, Dr. Shapur Bakhtiar, said in an interview with French television tonight that the Shah has agreed to leave Iran for a "rest" at an unspecified time, and to appoint a regency council in his place.

TEHRAN, Jan. 2 (R)—Major violence flared in the Iranian garrison town of Gazvin today with unconfirmed reports that between 50 and 60 people were killed in clashes between troops and demonstrators against the Shah.

It was the second successive day of fighting in the streets of the industrial centre, 140 km northwest of Tehran.

One account, also unconfirmed, said 100 people were killed in Gazvin yesterday. The violence was described as being on the same scale as weekend clashes in the northeast city of Mashhad, in which doctors reported about 200 deaths.

Hopes for a peaceful solution to Iran's political and economic crisis were pinned on a former opposition leader, Dr. Shapur Bakhtiar, who has agreed to form a government.

Dr. Bakhtiar, 63, who proposed a liberal, social democratic programme, scheduled a press conference for tomorrow. Radio Iran announced that the two houses of parliament would meet separately tomorrow to discuss the situation in the country and the formation of a new government.

Western countries meanwhile began arranging evacuation flights, including some military planes, to take out nationals who wanted to leave.

The United States, Canada, Belgium and New Zealand were among countries organising special flights for their nationals, especially women and children, amid fears that major violence could flare in Tehran.

Dr. Bakhtiar was reported making good progress towards forming a cabinet. A close aide said it would be composed of men with no government experience over the past 25 years a reflection of the future premier's thinking that the public will not accept any ministers who have already served under the Shah.

But the aide said some supporters and sympathisers were declining offers of ministerial posts "because of the situation."

This apparently meant that politicians were unwilling to join a government which would have the odds stacked against it.

Opposition leaders, some officials and most diplomats believed the chances of a political solution were slim—even after the formation of Dr. Bakhtiar's cabinet.

Political sources said some advisers were suggesting that the Shah should move for a few weeks to the Gulf island resort of Kish.

Rumours persisted, however, that senior pro-Shah officers were trying to keep the monarch in the country at all costs, fearing that if he left, even briefly, he might not be able to return.

Dr. Bakhtiar suffered a slight setback in his efforts to form a civilian government.

The lower house of parliament cancelled a planned meeting at which it was to hold a "vote of intent"—involving advance acceptance of Dr. Bakhtiar as prime minister—because of his broadcast plea to the nation last night to give

him a chance to end the crisis.

The state radio said that in the southern town of Ferozabad, some government offices and banks were set on fire by demonstrators, but in the northwestern city of Rezaiyeh 100,000 protesters held a two-hour demonstration which went off peacefully.

In his broadcast speech, which was still being transmitted today, the premier-designate pledged to free political prisoners, promote civil liberties, reinstate a free press and gradually lift martial law.

But he did not mention the Shah, and it was still unclear whether the monarch would leave the country, at least temporarily.

Most opposition leaders said he must leave if law and order were to be restored. Many anti-Shah demonstrators demand his execution.

In Mashhad, ten thousand people assembled today to mourn the scores of dead in two days of anti-Shah violence at the weekend.

There were no incidents and the army, accused by the opposition of using tanks to mow down demonstrators, kept out of sight.

Government figures put the official death toll in the northeastern holy city at 106 but hospital doctors estimated it at around 200 and opposition sources claim as many as 700 people were killed.

The doctors said nearly 350 people were treated at hospitals for bullet wounds and 91 died in hospital. They said troops dragged away about 100 other bodies which were being kept by the army at a heavily guarded mortuary.

The Iranian Senate today set up an investigation into the violence.

Iranian Air Force fighters today forced down a plane taking 36 British and Irish air hostesses out of the strife-torn country. Irish emb-

## Basque guerrillas claim two victims

MADRID, Jan. 2 (R)—An army major and a police bomb squad officer were killed in Spain's troubled Basque provinces today as the separatist movement ETA took its murder campaign against the central government into the new year. Major Jose Maria Herrera, adjutant to the military governor of the province of Guipuzcoa, was the first victim of 1979—machine-gunned outside his home in San Sebastian as he stepped into the car which called regularly to take him to his office. Less than two hours later the police bomb disposal expert was killed in Pamplona when an explosive device he was trying to defuse went off in his face. The police officer was not identified by officials. Political sources said there appeared little likelihood that the Basque guerrillas would declare a truce during the electoral period, since the new constitution gives only limited autonomy to the Basque country.

## Schmidt to visit Jordan this month

AMMAN, Jan. 2 (JT)—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will visit Jordan later this month, the Jordan Times learnt here today.

Diplomatic sources said Helmut Schmidt will be accompanied by a large multi-ministerial delegation for wide-ranging talks with Jordanian officials.

The visit returns one made by His Majesty King Hussein to West Germany late in 1978.



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## Pakistan to stamp out 'bogus' recruitment

LAMABAD, Jan. 2 (R)—Pakistan's government said today it would take strong action to stamp out the practice of selling se papers and permits to people going to work abroad.

New rules to be drawn up will include heavy penalties for bogus recruitment of Pakistanis seeking work abroad a government statement added.

Some 550 Pakistani agencies recruit workers for countries with manpower shortages.

Remittances from Pakistanis working abroad total more than \$1 billion a year in much-needed foreign exchange.

But there have been many cases of people being cheated into leaving Pakistan with false papers and then finding themselves unable to enter the country of their destination or unable to work there.

Last year West Germany repatriated hundreds of Pakistanis who were lured there by Pakistani agents promising them good job prospects and social security while unemployed.

Most of the Pakistani immigrants had flown to East Berlin and entered West Berlin claiming political asylum as members of former prime minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party.

Berlin is considered one undivided city by Western powers and this offers a loophole in immigration controls for people who cross the border from East Berlin.

Hundreds more aim for the nearby Gulf countries and there have been unconfirmed reports here that several shiploads have been sent back.

There are long queues in Pakistan for permits to emigrate, which are distributed on the basis of manpower requirements made by the host country.

Rackets over the export of labour have flourished. Migrants are

either sent abroad without documents from the host country, or simply robbed of their money.

The government statement implied that civil servants were involved in the rackets.

It also clarified an earlier statement that it renewed the licences of only 160 recruiting agencies.

"Government policy is to encourage the export of manpower in a healthy way rather than putting any hindrance in this process," it said.

They record Britain's difficulties with its wartime allies France and the United States, over the question of Jewish immigration into Palestine which it had been trying to limit since 1939.

In May 1948 Britain, unable to contain the mounting Arab-Jewish fighting, hastily evacuated its forces from Palestine and handed back responsibility for the territory to the United Nations, giving up a mandate which began in 1922.

On the day the mandate ended, the state of Israel was proclaimed and instantly recognised by the United States.

Among documents released was a foreign office memorandum of 1948 complaining that elements in the French government were actively involved in the illegal immigrant traffic by giving facilities to "suspect" ships in Marseilles.

It also said that the flow of Jewish refugees "undated and masterminded in the U.S. was helped by American officials in the Allied Control Council in post-war Italy."

In other documents the foreign office noted that while the U.S. State Department was sympathetic to Britain's policy, officially nurtured

public opinion in America supported the creation of a Jewish state.

A British diplomat in Washington complained that a U.S. judge was "acting on instructions from higher up" when he refused to jail a group of arms smugglers with Zionist connections who were arrested while trying to export explosives from Jersey City docks, New Jersey.

And the British High Commissioner in Palestine, Sir Alan Cunningham, warned in February 1947 that U.S. crews were increasingly being used in immigrant ships in a bid to cause diplomatic incidents between Britain and America.

The British Navy's inability to control the tide of Jewish refugees into Palestine by ship—sometimes with over 500 aboard—underlined the fact that by 1948 Britain no longer ruled the waves.

Cabinet records show that in 1947 the government decided against the use of a strong-arm tactics on the high seas. It thought that the repercussions of boarding foreign ships would overshadow the security benefits.

The story of the end of the British mandate in Palestine is far from complete.

This year, as in previous years, files have been kept back by government departments obsessed with secrecy.

The gaps in the index of such subjects as arms smuggling, intelligence gathering and communism in Arab states also reflect continuing sensitivity in Whitehall over how Britain washed its hands for responsibility for Palestine.

## Foreign Office secret documents released

### How Britain lost its nerve and abandoned Palestine

LONDON, Jan. 2 (R)—New light is shed on Britain's withdrawal from Palestine in 1948 by secret documents released today.

British government files, made public after the expiry of 30 years, show how Britain lost its nerve and abandoned Palestine when it could no longer pursue a pro-Arab policy against the wishes of the United States.

They record Britain's difficulties with its wartime allies France and the United States, over the question of Jewish immigration into Palestine which it had been trying to limit since 1939.

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## Sleeping giant

The secret papers on the end of the British mandate in Palestine, just made public in London after 30 years, reveal the extent to which public and private pressure from American and French Zionists encouraged the massive Jewish immigration which Britain, officially at least, was trying to control.

In the light of these revelations, it is worth asking whether similar pressures do not still exist in the world today—however different the circumstances may be.

For 30 years, American foreign policy has been a hostage to powerful minority interests. And we do not believe that any of President Carter's great foreign policy "breakthroughs" of 1978—getting the Saudi jet aircraft deal through Congress over the strenuous objections of the Zionist lobby, or securing broad public acclaim for the Camp David accords between Israel and Egypt—have necessarily signalled the demise of Zionist influence.

For the moment, within the shelter of the Camp David framework, Americans have persuaded themselves that Israel, magnanimously made the key concessions, and that the avuncular figure of President Sadat speaks for Arab interests as a whole. On a grander scale, the movers and shakers of Western public opinion have tried to persuade the world that Mr. Menachem Begin is a worthy recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize. Except for the hardest of hard-line Zionists and a few fundamentalist preachers in the southern U.S., therefore, Israel's supporters seem satisfied with the results of Camp David.

That is a great victory for Israel, and we should therefore be very wary of the consequences.

For all this outward equanimity makes it possible for the U.S. to pursue its own interests in the Middle East without bestirring the sleeping Zionist giant. It makes it possible for the U.S. to contemplate a peace formula for the Middle East without having to address any Arab factors which neither Israel nor Egypt deem it necessary to admit. It makes it possible, even essential, for the U.S. to pursue its policy without opening a dialogue with the representatives of the Palestinian people.

So, the same pressures are still there: they are just being manipulated, rather than doing the manipulating. But should things cease to go their way—as the present conservative fury in the U.S. over the "abandonment" of Taiwan illustrates—the full extent of their wrecking power will be seen once again.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I Tuesday says that the Camp David agreements are not the only time bomb planted in the Middle East to be exploded in the appointed time. Many time bombs appear to be going to explode here and there before the Camp David bomb itself becomes ready to go off.

Citing the Lebanese crisis as one of these bombs planted in the midst of the Arab World which have not yet been defused despite the Beiteddine resolutions, the newspaper says Israel is the one holding the key for its explosion at any time without taking any notice to the presence there of the U.N. peace keeping force or the Arab Deterrent Forces. Such a situation makes Israel as if it is the only party carrying the key of war or peace in the area, the newspaper writes.

AL DUSTOUR expresses scepticism over a possible resumption of the Egyptian-Israeli peace talks which have been "portrayed by the Israeli mass media as a new Israeli stand concerning the supplementary letters of the treaty plan relating to the proposed self-rule for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip."

Israel wants the resumption of peace talks, if they are ever resumed, to be looked at by the Arabs as heralding a new era carrying good tidings for which they have been waiting so long!

But the newspaper says that the preaching on the alleged new Israeli stand came at a time when Israel started the New Year setting up a new settlement near Arak Jerusalem. How then would resumed peace negotiations open the door of peace when Jewish colonisation is being conducted at full swing on the usurped Arab occupied areas, the newspaper asks.

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## Government proposes corporation for development of Amman

By a Jordan Times staff reporter

AMMAN, Jan. 2 — A public corporation for the development of the city of Amman is expected to be set up if the National Consultative Council approves the idea.

The proposal was put forward by the government today and was debated at a joint meeting of the NCC's Financial and Legal Affairs Committees. The corporation, with an authorised capital of JD 10 million is to have a paid up capital of JD 4.5 million with Amman Municipality, the Housing Bank and the Pension Fund as equal shareholders.

The idea is for the corporation to enjoy full financial and administrative independence from the date of its establishment. It is meant to function on a sound commercial basis, cover its own expenses and pay dividends to its shareholders. It will be empowered to issue bonds to the public, invest in real estate and generally function like a normal commercial firm. Profits in excess of 12 per cent will go to Amman Municipality.

The two NCC committees will consider the government's proposal which is to be presented to the full NCC session next week.

Shares in the corporation will be worth JD 10 each. The one million shares will be equally divided between the municipality, the Housing Bank and the Pension Fund. Its profits will be non-taxable except for certain limited fees payable to the government.

In a printed statement released today, the government explained that Amman Municipality lacked the funds and sufficient skilled staff to carry out major city development projects on the scale which is envisaged to cope with the city's growing needs in order to provide the necessary funds without borrowing abroad, the government has come up with this proposal for a partnership between the municipality and the two financial institutions. The corporation is to have a nine member board of administration composed of three appointees of each of Amman Municipality, the Housing Bank and the Pension Fund.

## First ever locally syndicated loans are signed here this week

By Rami G. Khouri  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Jan. 2 — Jordan's banking and finance sector took another small step forward this week with the signing here of the country's first two locally syndicated medium-term loans.

A JD 7.5 million loan to the Jordan Cement Factories Company Ltd. and a JD 1.5 million loan to the Jordan Lime and Silicate Bricks Industries Company Ltd. are both for six years at an annual fixed interest rate of 9 per cent. They are also both guaranteed by the Government of Jordan.

The cement company loan has a 15-month grace period, and the bricks company loan has a 30-month grace period.

The loans were both managed by the Industrial Development Bank (IDB) of Jordan, which is also acting as agent for the two credits.

The significance of these two local syndications is that they mark the first concrete step by local banks—both Jordanian and foreign banks—to lend multi-million dollar amounts over a period of more than one year to finance industrial projects. This is a move that has been strongly encouraged by the Central Bank of Jordan. In fact, banking sources here say that the Central Bank was the main mover behind putting these two loans together, often acting through the IDB.

The cement company's JD 7.5 million loan was provided by a total of 14 banks and one insurance company, while the bricks company loan was provided by five banks and an insurance company.

Commercial banking sources here express satisfaction with these two syndications, particularly with the relatively large amount that was raised for the cement company. These sources also see the move by insurance companies to join such syndications as a good omen for the future development of the country's still rather unsophisticated financial sector.

"The move by institutional investors such as insurance companies into loan syndications is certainly a good sign, as it is also a good investment for the insurance companies themselves, who are taking advantage of an investment that gives them a relatively high interest rate, a government guarantee and another means to diversify their investment portfolio. After all, there's only so much that people can put into real estate," one commercial banking source commented.

The 9 per cent interest on the two loans is significantly lower than what could have been obtained on a floating rate Euro-market credit, which could probably cost around 13 per cent, according to foreign banking sources here. Even a fixed-rate Euro-market loan would have been perhaps a full percentage point higher than the 9 per cent rate obtained with the local syndication.

Besides the attractive interest rate, IDB investment department director Ahmad Eid told the Jordan Times here this morning, the government guarantee, the lack of worries about foreign exchange fluctuations offered by a dinar-denominated loan and the opportunity to direct excess liquidity into local, productive industrial investments all worked in favour of the successful syndications.

Another similar locally syndicated loan is one the verge of being signed. This one, which was actually the first such credit put together in the local market, is being managed by Citibank for the new Sheraton Hotel, and should be in the range of around JD 3-4 million. It should be signed later this month.

The banks that provided the money for the JD 7.5 million cement company loan are the Arab Bank, the Housing Bank, Citibank, IDB, Jordan National Bank, British Bank of the Middle East (BBME), Bank of Jordan, Cairo-Amman Bank, Rafidain Bank, Chase Manhattan Bank, Jordan-Gulf Bank, Grindlays Bank, Jordan-Kuwait Bank, Arab-Jordan Investment Bank and Bank Al Mashrek, plus the American Life Insurance Company.

The JD 1.5 million bricks company loan was provided by the Arab Bank, IDB, the Housing Bank, Jordan-Kuwait Bank, Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI) and, again, the American Life Insurance Company.

The cement company will use the loan to finance part of the costs of the JD 16.5 million fifth furnace at the Fubeis cement plant, which will bring total cement production capacity to 1.1 million tons annually.

The bricks factory loan will be used to help finance construction of the company's production facilities near the Baqaa Palestinian refugee camp. The plant, the first of its kind in the country, will produce 40,000 tons of slaked and unslaked lime bricks per year and 105 cubic metres of silicate bricks annually. The plant will also produce about 54 tons of aggregate per year as a byproduct.

## Libya gives \$800,000 to Nablus Qalqilya

AMMAN, Jan. 2 (JNA)—Libya has made a donation of \$800,000 to the municipal council of Nablus and Qalqilya on the occupied West Bank. The sum was deposited Sunday at the Arab Bank here by Libya's Ambassador to Jordan Saleh Abdul Sayed.

## Mining co. head back from tour

AMMAN, Jan. 2 (JNA)—Director General of the Arab Mining Company (AMC) Mr. Thabet Al Taher returned here today at the end of a six-day visit to Morocco and Mauritania. During the visit Mr. Al Taher held talks with officials there and inspected progress of work for the production of iron carried out by the Mauritanian national firm in which AMC participates with a capital of \$28 million. His talks with Mauritanian officials dealt with the possible increase of the firm's capital and a call for a board meeting of the company to be held towards the end of this month.

While he was in Morocco, Mr. Al Taher watched progress of work in the mining of lead project in which the AMC participates with 25 per cent of the capital. He discussed with Moroccan officials possible AMC participation in new projects for the extraction of Moroccan lead, zinc, silver and copper.

## Econoscope

By Jawad Ahmad

## The 10 most salient economic events in Jordan in 1978

The year 1978 stands as probably the most eventful year of economic happenings in Jordan's history. It seems that all the economic changes which were triggered in 1973 have culminated to a climactic peak in 1978.

It is not easy to describe the overall economic performance of Jordan in this past year. The economic elements have centered onto each other in a chemical reaction, and the essential components have resulted in a complex which is difficult to reduce or disintegrate. Yet, I shall attempt to enumerate the ten most salient economic events of 1978—leaving it up to the reader to arrive at his or her own conclusions.

On purely egotistic grounds, I find myself tempted to count Econoscope as one. Yet modesty and rationality should not allow this, although Econoscope is the longest-running economic column in Jordan's history. With this column it enters into its fourth year!

Back to our topic. After spending so much time on reports, statistical bulletins, newspapers, magazines, conversations with people, I have selected the following as the ten most important events. The criteria used for selection are the usual ones: the interest captured by the event itself, its current as well as expected impact, and its actual size. These are in a descending order of importance:

**First:** The rise of labour to the first ranking position among factors of production. The relative scarcity of Jordanian labourers coupled with the continued emigration and immigration waves created a new set-up in the labour market unprecedented in Jordan's history. Labour issues won the ears of the policy-makers, employers, labour unions, international organisations and analysts. The introduction of new institutions dealing with labour issues was fantastic, and to name but a few: the creation of a new employment service in the Ministry of Labour, the passage of the social security law, the increase in the wage index, the rise in government employee wages, the committee on wages and prices, etc.

**Second:** The introduction of regional and social planning concepts. Since 1973, Jordan has been emphasising material gains in its planning. This has improved Jordan's economic performance and international position. Yet, it has created social problems marked by continued rural/urban migration, wider economic disparity and two-digit inflationary rates. His Royal Highness Prince Hassan, as chief planner, realised that should this continue, economic gains would be eroded. Therefore, he began to emphasise a regional rather than a project-oriented approach to planning, with special emphasis on the availability of basic needs and services. The evidence of such emphasis is the formulation of regional plans for Amman, Irbid and Jordan Valley, the concentration of effort in order to ameliorate the water situation, the expansion of electricity projects, etc.. The result of this reorientation will become more evident in the forthcoming development plan.

**Third:** The high and rapid interest in science and technology. The onrush on science and technology triggered under the tone for Jordan's technology policy. There is a rational attitude towards this issue emphasising the use of appropriate technology to meet Jordan's production problems, replace older labour-intensive machinery, encourage horizontal and vertical linkages among industries and to use modern methods in certain sectors, such as construction, electricity generation, oil exploration, etc.. Moreover, Jordan has been pushing the establishment of technological transfer agencies in such forums as the UN, ECWA and the North-South dialogue. More importantly, Prince Hassan has suggested the creation of EACATT (the European Arab Centre for the Transfer of Appropriate Technology). Moreover, one of the basic expenditures of the proposed ILCF (International Labour Compensatory Facility) is technological transfers. We will see more and more of this idea in the near future, and Jordan's banking on technology as a major export and re-export item.

**Fourth:** The decline of the cost of living index. After six years of two-digit disruptive inflationary rates, the cost of living index in Jordan declined to below 10 per cent. This figure, still questioned because the price level is still high, but 1978 was a turning point in the trend of inflation. Moreover, the major cause of inflation was shifted on the cost side (namely labour) instead of on the demand side. It may be difficult to predict with comfort that prices might show similar ease in 1979, but should they do so, Jordan would enjoy a remarkable economic stability.

**Fifth:** The commencement of major industrial projects. The year 1978 witnessed a remarkable thrust towards the implementation of major industrial projects.

These long-awaited projects are notably the fertiliser and the potash schemes. Although these projects have been contemplated as early as the 1950s, they only saw the light of day last year. Once they are in operation, they will have a great impact on Jordan's economic structure and balance of payments.

**Sixth:** The expansion of financial institutions horizontally and vertically. It seems that the financial sector has proved itself to be the leading sector in Jordan. The year 1978 witnessed the expansion of the banking sector in the creation of new banks such as the Petra Bank, the Jordan Kuwait Bank, the Jordan Gulf Bank, the Investment Bank and the Islamic Investment Bank. Moreover, the Central Bank inaugurated its new branch in Irbid, and the Housing Bank opened three new branches in the rural regions. Six banks expanded their capital, like the National Bank and the Cairo Amman Bank, by float new shares on the market. The total assets banks in Jordan witnessed a phenomenal increase not to mention the handsome increase in the profits. All these developments and others (insurance companies and representative office) will have a far-reaching effect on Jordan's regional financial centre. Yet, one outstanding development here is the limited success of the Amman Financial Market (stock exchange). Terms of deals, the Market is still relatively small; but in terms of interest it has been high. With the insurance of CDs (Certificates of deposit) and floating of government securities, the Market witnesses a sizable jump in terms of trade in 1979.

**Seventh:** The 1979 budget. Although this development pertains to 1979, still the formulation of the new budget law took place in 1979. The previous 1978 budget suffered from a wide deficit. However this new one is not expected to do mainly because of the substantial increase in the Gulf States in the wake of the Baghdad Summit Conference. Moreover, the 1979 budget is at least 40 per cent larger than that of the previous year. It includes handsome increases in wages and salaries and larger expenditures on development and social projects. The impact such a budget may have on us for sometime, signals a much larger role of government in economic activity.

**Eighth:** The Social Security Law. This is probably the most important socio-economic legislation in Jordan for a very long time. It signifies the deep interest of the Jordanian government in socio-economic forces. This new institution will co-ax large funds and help cover the financing leading social projects that are not financed internationally. It will accentuate domestic savings, colour investment trends and generate new economic power for labour. It may prove, in 1 year, to be the most important economic institution in Jordan next to the Central Bank and National Planning Council.

**Ninth:** The rise of tourism. Tourism in Jordan is passing through a revolutionary process which reached its peak in 1978. The number of hot restaurants and other tourist facilities expanded at alarming rates in 1978. The number of tourists has increased phenomenally, which meant an income from tourism. Moreover, domestic tourism witnessed a similar development, indicating the rise of a new breed of city escapees. Demand for tourist facilities is high and prompt to go up even higher in the coming years. Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline has started a New Year route and its fleet has increased. Work on the Queen Alia International Airport is well underway and with its completion Jordan will truly have an international airport. Land transportation routes with Syria, Iraq and the Gulf have expanded dramatically, and this will necessitate expansion in inter-Arab transportation systems via Jordan.

**Tenth:** The continuation of a fat balance-of-payments surplus. This meant that Jordan's reserves were building up, that the Jordanian currency remained strong and that Jordan was able to maintain a status of creditworthiness in the international market. This, however, could mean greater future debt burden and higher pressure on the money supply, and a possible decline in the oil aid.

This list is very eventful and it has not included other important developments, such as the establishment and operation of the vocational training corporation, the relative lull in housing and rents, the expansion of the Ministry of Supply's activities and projects, the sharp gains in the trucking industry, the planning of new industrial zones in Sahab, Aqaba and the Jordanian-Syrian borders, the cement crisis, the rise of a new breed of young entrepreneurs, and entrepreneurial firms, the agricultural crisis and the expansion of new irrigation projects. The list is inexhaustible, but Jordan is surely having more than its fair share of highness.

## Turkey to buy 600,000 tons of Jordanian phosphate

AMMAN, Jan. 2 (JNA)—Turkey is to purchase 600,000 tons of Jordanian phosphate worth JD 6 million during this year. Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company Abdul Wahhab Majali said here yesterday. Speaking upon return from his four-day official visit to Turkey, Mr. Majali said that the sale of phosphate to Turkey is in implementation of a trade protocol signed between the two countries last October. According to that protocol Turkey will in exchange supply Jordan with 70,000 tons of wheat during this year in addition to other food products.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### Drawing Exhibit

An exhibition of drawings depicting scenes from Egypt, Amman and Rome by James Lamantia, is on display at the American Centre. Open from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

### Glass Art

A group of German glass artists are exhibiting their works of glass craftsmanship at the Goethe Institute.

### Illustration Drawings Exhibit

Under the theme "Meeting of Eastern and Western Culture," German artist Ruth Leibnitz is exhibiting drawings, prints and sculpture at the Art Gallery of the Ministry of Culture and Youth. Open from 9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. and 4:00 to 7:00 p.m.

### Piano Recital

The American Centre presents the American pianist, Gary Graffman, in a recital at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel Ballroom at 8:00 p.m. Tickets are available at the American Centre.

### Film

The British Council presents "Those Magnificent Men in Their Flying Machines" at 6:30 p.m. Free entry tickets are available at the desk.

### Archaeology

A one-month course on "Religious Symbolism" begins today at 6:00 p.m. at the American Centre of Oriental Research (ACOR), given by Dr. Edwin A. Schick. If you are interested in joining, call 44917 for details.

## Royal decrees approve income tax and health insurance law

AMMAN, Jan. 2 (JNA)—A royal decree was issued today approving the amended income tax law.

Under the new law, shareholders companies will be assessed income tax on their taxable income according to the following formula: Banks, financial institutions, insurance companies and money exchange firms: 450 fils per dinar. Industrial shareholding companies: 385 fils per dinar. Public shareholding companies and private firms not mentioned above: 400 fils per dinar.

Another royal decree approves the health insurance regulation under which a health insurance fund would be set up at the Ministry of Health for insuring medical treatment of participants and beneficiaries in the regulation. The fund will have an independent budget. The contribution rate will be one per cent of the total salary and allowances of the participant. It will be not less than half a dinar and not more than three dinars. The regulation defines costs of treatment in and outside the Health Ministry hospitals.

A third royal decree approves the profession licences law which determined ways of collecting fees on banks, financial institutions, money exchange houses, insurance companies, industrial companies, commercial midmen, brokers, commercial agents, clearing agents, commerce

and industry professions, wholesale and retail dealers, public services professions, transport, hotels, restaurants, cafes, cinemas, free enterprises and others.

The law also determined the concerns that are exempted from the fees.

A fourth royal decree approved the regulation for private post office boxes which defines the amount of subscription rates on these post boxes.

A fifth royal decree approves regulation of the nursing college of the Ministry of Health. The college was established with the aim of graduating qualified nurses in lawful nursing and midwifery.

مكتبة الامم المتحدة



## UNRWA denies charges

By Serene R. Farraj  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Jan. 2, 1979 -- There has been no work stoppage strike in all UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees) offices. Nothing will go on as usual till the month of February, when, if the agency's demands are not met, employees will go on an open strike.

A press release was issued today from the UNRWA Field Office in Amman. It runs as follows: "Mr. J. Tanner, Director of UNRWA Affairs, Jordan, stated that, although the agency's financial difficulties were likely to arise, as they have done for years, there was no justification for the rumours that the agency intended to liquidate its assets to Palestine refugees. The liquidation of the agency's management solely with the UN General Assembly and the pre-emptive was until June 1981, would be reviewed at the end of 1981. The agency expected a \$126 million for its budget programme of \$152 million in 1979. The deficit was serious, the agency would continue to seek additional contributions for 1979. Meanwhile, the agency had to reduce some services because of anticipated deficit in par with only 7.5 per cent of flour available for the next ration distribution in Jordan, plus the other commodities."

Damascus representatives of UNRWA employees in Gaza, Lebanon and Jordan today press conference the agency, gradually reducing its staff and staff as part of a plot to the refugees outside their country.

The agency has joined plans to the Palestinian people aimed at liquidating the Palestinian cause," they said.

Tanner, told the Jordanian in an interview that the UNRWA's financial problem has been in the forefront for many years and this will continue for the future. "The extent of our financial problem is a matter of degree at the moment, it looks more serious than the problems of this year and previous."

He continued: "UNRWA is not voluntarily by governments, we cannot force anyone to contribute. Two weeks ago, Arabians, suddenly, offered five million; we were

then able to proceed with our school construction in Jordan." He added that the U.S. and Europe are the major contributors to UNRWA.

Concerning the reduction of services offered to Palestine refugees, Mr. Tanner said that UNRWA was forced to reduce the services because of the anticipated deficit. Concerning the possibility of eliminating the preparatory stage at UNRWA schools, Mr. Tanner said: "We don't want to eliminate it, but we don't guarantee that it will continue. Nowadays all priorities are given for its continuation. This stage is more important than flour given to refugees; therefore to reduce the amount of flour is better than to eliminate the preparatory stage at school. On the other hand if we don't have enough funds, we will consider eliminating this stage."

As for the employees' salaries, Mr. Tanner said: "At the end of 1978 average agency net remuneration weighted for staff in each grade exceeded local government employees by 77 per cent in Jordan, 53 per cent in the West Bank, 60 per cent in Gaza, 46 per cent in Lebanon and 19 per cent in Syria."

"In connection with the dispute with UNRWA staff, Mr. Tanner added that a recent agency survey had shown that UNRWA staff were receiving net remuneration very significantly in excess of other employees in the area who were performing comparable work. However, the agency did not intend to reduce the remuneration of present staff members and would seek agreement with the staff to any changes in their conditions of service," the press release stated.

"In the meantime, the agency would adhere to the existing agreements made with the staff. The agency had also offered to examine any evidence that its survey of comparable remuneration was not comprehensive or accurate. The basic reason for the present dispute with the UNRWA staff was the agency's intention to bring, over a period of time, its remuneration more into line with other comparable employees in the area of the agency's operations."

Commenting on the work stoppage at UNRWA offices, Mr. Tanner said: "We regret what has taken place. We are planning to adhere to the agreements with the staff."

## Wars with Israel create demographic upheavals in Jordan

By Ian Kellas  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN -- At the beginning of 1948 Arabs constituted about 70 per cent of the population of the land which became Israel. About one year later they were no more than 20 per cent. That was just one of a series of massive demographic upheavals in the region -- upheavals that have had a very important effect on Jordan.

The U.N. counted over 700,000 refugees made homeless by the 1948 Arab-Israeli war. Less than 20 years later an estimated 400,000 people were once again homeless -- about half of them for the second time.

The 1967 war caused about one quarter of the inhabitants of the territories occupied by Israel to leave their homes. But in some areas the effect was even more drastic than that might suggest. According to studies undertaken by two Durham University geographers, Dr. Gerald Blake and Mr. Bill Harris, the area of the Golan Heights was almost completely abandoned as a result of the war. Before 1967, it had a population of around 100,000. Only 7,000 stayed on to live under Israeli occupation.

Why did so many Arabs leave? There are of course very different answers to that question. But one case which Mr. Harris has investigated may not be untypical. The 5,000 refugees -- victims of the 1948 conflict -- living in the camp at Jericho left en masse during the 1967 war. The events which sent them to have triggered their flight -- and of course it was relatively easy for them to move down to the River Jordan -- were the departure of the UNRWA administrator in his official car and the fact that the Israelis had set fire to the crops around the camp.

A survey of 1,000 refugees at Baqa'a emergency camp in June 1967 suggests that that was not a conspicuously happy time for the refugees. Seventy per cent of those coming from the West Bank had moved down to the Jordan River on foot. Eighty per cent of them claimed to have been attacked during the move. According to Mrs. Nimra Tannous As-Said, Assistant Executive Secretary of the Supreme Ministerial Committee for Relief of Displaced Persons, some refugees were moved six times during the weeks following the June war.

Most of the refugees in Baqa'a

camp -- which is sited not far from Amman -- were either landless farmers, labourers or unemployed. Only 30 per cent of them, according to the survey, had any formal education.

But the political conflict has affected not just the refugees themselves. It also seems to have had a demographic impact on the people living in Palestine. One estimate for instance is that if there had been no emigration between 1952 and 1976 the West Bank would have well over double its present population -- 1.7 million instead of 700,000. Infant mortality there has generally dropped more slowly than it has on the East Bank, and its fertility rate -- the average number of children born to West Bank mothers -- has also dropped over the past decade or so, whereas it has gone up slightly on the East Bank. The overall effect is that population growth on the West Bank has been slower than on this side of the river. Nevertheless the estimated population growth rate of 3.2 per cent per year among Arabs under Israeli rule is much higher than among Israelis themselves.

Despite the fact that Israel is committed to the "ingathering" of 16 million Jews, the number of Israeli settlers who have moved permanently into the occupied territories in the eleven years following the 1967 war has been less than one might have expected. Outside Jerusalem, for instance, there are only about 10,000 permanent Jewish settlers in the occupied territory. In the Jordan Valley there are little more than 1,000 -- barely equivalent to the annual growth rate of the Arabs still living there.

Soon after the June war the Jewish Agency drew up plans to settle 50,000 people on the Golan Heights. Part of the justification for this was that settlements were important for security reasons. In fact, all of the 1,700 Jewish settlers who had moved in by 1973 had to be evacuated on the first day of the October war that same year. The whole of the Israeli settlement structure in the area had been overrun by the Syrians in two days' fighting. There are now about 3,000 Israeli settlers in the area.

Despite the demographic upheavals, Mr. Harris estimates that the Arabs will constitute a majority of the population of the territories now under Israeli control within about 20 years.

What effect have the massive

This is the first in a three-part series on the population of Jordan.

shifts in population had on the East Bank of Jordan? To begin with the displacement of civilians did not stop at the river. During the so-called war of Attrition waged between Jordan and Israel in the aftermath of the 1967 War, the population of the eastern part of the Jordan Valley was almost completely displaced. Over a period of five days alone in February 1968 -- shortly before the battle of Karameh -- no fewer than 70,000 people left the valley. Only ten per cent of the people living there in 1967 were still there two years later.

With the canal bombed out, and whole villages obliterated, it required a massive government effort to entice farmers to go back to the valley. Even now that development is much advanced, there are still at least 10,000 fewer people in the valley than there were eleven years ago. Moreover, according to Dr. Muhammad Barhoum, a sociologist from the University of Jordan, the social problems in the valley are far from solved yet. He accuses planners of too often ignoring the human factor, of building new houses, for instance, which in some cases "can be used only for animals." Moreover the original East Bank farmers of the valley -- who retain many of their tribal traditions -- have not readily assimilated the more "innovative" Palestinians who arrived later. "They don't like them," Dr. Barhoum said, "but they respect them."

More than any other country, Jordan has accommodated refugees from the Palestine. In mid-1977 there were just under 700,000 UNRWA-registered "refugees" living on the East Bank. Of those, there are officially about 170,000 still living in camps. The actual figure, some people believe, is higher. Mrs. As-Said for instance says that although Baqa'a camp has an official population of around 40,000, there are probably more like 70,000 people living there. Apart from rapid natural population growth, she thinks that significant numbers of people are still moving into the camps -- partly to escape high rents elsewhere.

There is an official, but little known, difference between "refugees" and "displaced persons." The latter were uprooted for the

first time as a result of the 1967 war and left their homes in the West Bank, and Gaza. The Jordanian government -- not UNRWA -- pays for rations for around 200,000 of those people. But Mrs. As-Said reckons that more like 300,000 displaced persons actually came to the East Bank as a result of the 1967 conflict.

In an answer to that question much beloved of foreign analysts: what proportion of the present population of the East Bank of Jordan is of Palestinian origin, the London-based magazine, "The Economist," came up with the figure of two-thirds (in June 1974). The same figure was quoted by Naser Aruri in his paper: "Jordan and the Palestinians," which he presented to the Association of Arab-American University Graduates in 1976.

There are no reliable figures for the population of the East Bank before 1952 -- the year of the first official census. But according to a spokesman for UNRWA in Amman, at a rough estimate there were 250,000 registered Palestinian refugees on the East Bank in 1950. While some say that UNRWA figures have always been inflated by refugees reg-

istering more than once in order to get bigger rations, it is certainly true that many people coming from the West side of the river never registered as refugees at all. Quite a lot, after all, came when there was no border between the East and the West Banks.

The number of original "East Bankers" on this side of the Jordan was probably then not more than half the total East Bank population in 1953 -- officially put at 587,000. If the figure of 300,000 is then extrapolated to allow for natural population growth from 1967 up until now, it would seem that post-1947 immigrants and their children must account for about 60 per cent of the present population of the East Bank.

It can however always be argued that natural growth rates are only estimates and that even the present total population is really unknown. About the lowest figure for people of Palestinian origin in the East Bank would be 875,000 -- the official total for "refugees" and "displaced persons" on UNRWA's books in mid-1977. Maybe the only official survey which takes account of the origin of Jordanians is a little known study conducted by the Ministry of Soc-

ial Affairs and June Hacker of Durham University on a "representative" sample of 430 persons from Amman in 1958.

One rather startling conclusion of the survey was that: "An overwhelming majority of the 1957 residents arrived in Amman after 1948." Only 13 per cent had been there before the year of the Arab-Israeli war. Moreover only one quarter of the new immigrant families came from the East Bank -- and that was before the new influx of immigrants in 1967.

But demographers are perhaps not the right people to answer political questions. After all over one third of the people living in Jordan today were not alive at the time of the 1967 war. An opinion poll, not a census, would be needed to discover where they felt they came from.

The prominence given to this issue for political reasons may have led people to overlook others that may be just as important for Jordan's future development. One of these is the fact that over 50 per cent of the population is under 15 years old. Another is that Jordan's natural growth rate is now among the highest in the world.

Those will be considered in the next article in this series.

## AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

NAME OF COMPANY	Par Value	Volume Traded	Last Buying Offer	Last Selling Offer	Closing Price
Jordan Petroleum Co.	JD 5,000	5,286	6,590	6,620	6,600
Housing Bank	JD 1,000	575	—	—	1,150
Jordan Kuwait Bank	JD 1,000	90	1,800	1,840	1,800
Dar Aldawa Development and Investment Co.	JD 1,000	920	—	1,820	1,780
Jordan Electricity	JD 1,000	5,346	1,330	1,340	1,330
Jordan Glass Factories	JD 1,000	1,875	0,730	0,750	0,750
Paper And Cardboard Factories	JD 1,000	75	0,700	—	0,700
Jordan Dairy Co.	JD 1,000	425	1,330	—	1,330

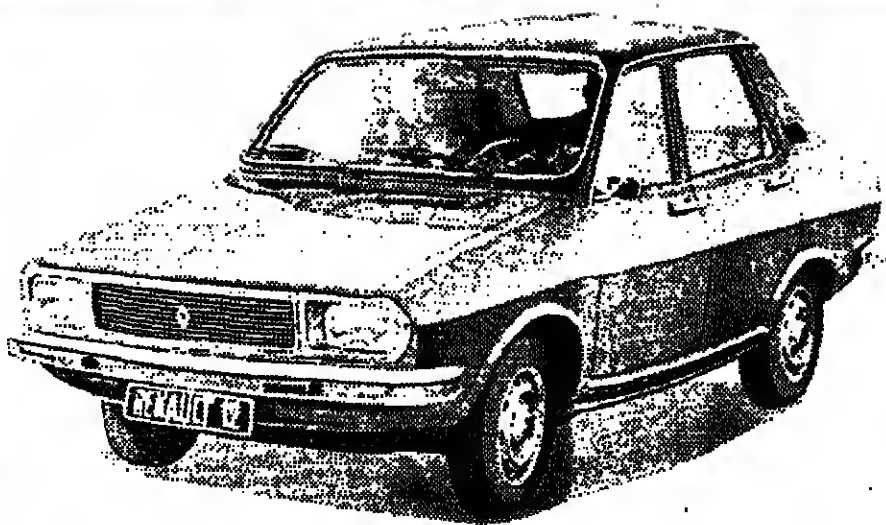
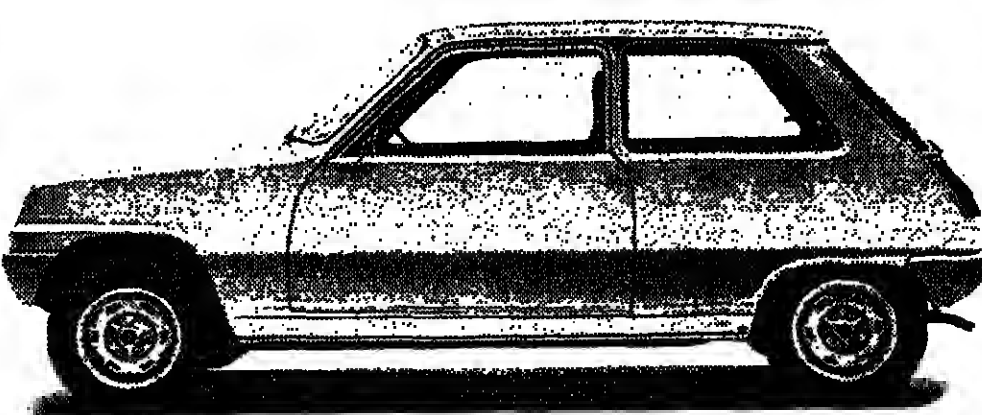
Total volume traded, Tuesday, Jan. 2: JD 14,592

Total number of shares traded: 8,810

Government Development Bonds	Number traded	Total value	Year of maturity	Interest %	Selling price
	1,200	6,000	1979	7 1/2	6,060

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## King Hussein encourages year of the child activities

AMMAN, Jan. 2 (JNA)—His Majesty King Hussein Sunday sent a cable to the Jordanian National Committee for the International Year of the Child on the occasion of the start of the 1979 year of the child activities launched by the United Nations. The King urged educational, social and cultural institutions to exert more efforts in granting children more care, education and knowledge. "Due care should be given to all children in urban, rural and desert regions," the King said. The committee is giving special attention to children whose mothers work outside the home. At its session yesterday, the committee formed several sub-committees to work in different governorates concerning activities.

## Government approves appointment of new ambassador

AMMAN, Jan. 2 (JNA)—The Government of Jordan has approved the appointment of Mr. Alan Urwick as Britain's ambassador to Jordan. Meanwhile Iran's new Ambassador to Jordan, Mr. Ali Riza Bayat today presented his credentials to Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim.

## Premier Badran meets with Chamber of Industry

AMMAN, Jan. 2 (JNA)—Aspects for revitalising the industrial sector in Jordan and means of treating its problems were subject of discussion between Prime Minister Mudar Badran and the president and council members of the Amman Chamber of Industry today. The prime minister stressed that the government will give demands of the industrial sector every consideration and encouragement of the building up of Jordan's economic infrastructure. Premier Badran also reviewed the government's efforts and measures to combat inflation, balance industrial wages, as well as efforts towards industrial coordination with Syria.

## TODAY'S WEATHER

the weather will be fair to partly cloudy. Winds will be light and variable becoming southwesterly moderate. At Aqaba Gulf there will be northerly moderate winds and calm seas.

## Temperatures:

	Overnight Minimum	Daytime Maximum
Amman	4	17
Aqaba	8	20
Jordan Valley	10	18
Deserts	3	18



### The Arab Public Corporation for Processing and Trading of Paper, Telephone 55460, Amman, calls

All shareholders, founders and contributors to a meeting of the institutional board which will be held at 4:00 p.m., Thursday Jan. 11, 1979, at the hall of the Jordan-Kuwait Bank at Abdali quarter for discussing the following agenda that had been sent by mail together with the notes of invitation:

1. Reading of founders report on the foundation operations.
2. Election of the first board of directors.
3. Election of a legal auditor for the company.
4. Discussing and approval of the foundation expenses.
5. Announcement of final establishment of the company.

Foundation Committee.



## American pianist to perform today

By a Jordan Times staff reporter

AMMAN, Jan. 2 — Gary Graffman, billed as one of the few thoroughly American pianists on the international circuit, is in Jordan this week to give one concert at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel.

Sponsored by the American Centre and under the auspices of Minister of Culture Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf, Mr. Graffman, who has clocked up 46 years at the keyboard with his fiftieth birthday this year, will perform in the ballroom of the hotel at 8 p.m. on Wednesday evening.

Mr. Graffman, who is here with wife Naomi, is the only pianist to have recorded with America's top five orchestras (New York, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago) and is said to be one of the few pianists who has performed with almost every conductor in the world.

Born in New York of Russian parents, Mr. Graffman started piano at the age of four following an unsuccessful year on the violin—his father's instrument. He made his debut at the age of 18 with Eugene Ormandy and the Philadelphia Orchestra and went on to win the prize of the Rachmaninoff competition—a recital at Carnegie Hall, which drew four encores. A year later he won the prestigious Leventritt competition and was invited to perform under the batons of Leonard Bernstein at the New York Philharmonic and George Szell of the Cleveland Orchestra.

# Stricter form reflects style of visiting German artist

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, Jan. 2 — "Stricter forms and a strong accentuation of the feminine body" is how German artist Ruth Leibnitz sums up her style over the last ten years.

This trend is very obvious in the exhibition of her drawings, prints and sculptures which opened this evening at the Art Gallery of the Ministry of Culture and Youth.

As well as a collection of impressions from the Orient, some of which were on show in Amman three years ago, Miss Leibnitz has also brought with her this time eight small terra cotta sculptures, five illustrations to Carl Orff's Carmina Burana and five illustrations to the African Passion, a version of Handel's Messiah sung by an African chorus.

A hankering after simplicity of form has produced in some of her finer lithographs whole figures—sometimes alone, sometimes in groups—drawn in just one or two very clever outlines.

The other lithos and drawings, although still showing simplicity of line are filled in with an interesting minutely-worked shading technique.

Miss Leibnitz, who works as an art teacher in Germany "because you can't live by art alone," claims not to have any overriding aim in her work. "I don't think about it; if I start to think I must stop working."

"On the drawings, as with the sculpted torsos, I just keep on shaping and reshaping till I am happy with what I've got". For her subjects, she does admit to having a strong preference for bodies—particularly female bodies because they are soft and round—and faces.

"When I heard the African chorus all I was aware of were the faces". The emotional and very intense radiation of the wide African face...their expressive shaping, forced me to put only heads against each other. The values of the "passion" with its weaknesses and strengths, its joys and its sufferings fascinated me.

On the subject of colour, Miss

Leibnitz says: "I always work with black and white. I prefer it. It's not that I don't like colour," she adds with a grin pointing to her bright, multi-coloured pants suit, "it's just that I leave it to other artists."

Most of the India ink, chalk and pencil drawings are of people in Morocco, Tunisia, and Egypt with

two from her last visit to Jordan—a Berber woman, and a horseman. Both done in Petra.

Miss Leibnitz, who was a professional opera singer before she turned her hand to the graphic arts, says the influence of music is all pervasive in all her work. "I like soft, romantic music, Bach

and Tchaikovsky."

In the illustrations to Carmina Burana—wood engravings—the figures are grotesque and have the same harshness and rhythm Miss Leibnitz feels in Carl Orff's music. Beside each engraving is the text of the verse for which it was drawn. The text, rather satirical comments on the corruption of the church in the Middle Ages, is in both "Kitchen Latin" and modern German.

"My shaping is absolute bound to the aspect of the music...the actions of the texts are timeless. I cut them for illustrations together with figures the spirit of the Middle Ages. Miss Leibnitz says of the Carmina Burana illustrations which we all done in 1968. She describes 1968 as: "my year of 'cuts' that when I only did wood and line work." The exhibition will be open daily until Saturday Jan. 6



A terra cotta figure called "Sitting Girl" sculpted by Ruth Leibnitz in 1969. "I am a woman and so am more interested in women," Miss Leibnitz says in explanation of the profusion of female forms in her exhibition.



The second line cut illustration in the "African Passion" group. This group of faces expresses the mocking of Christ.

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An offset litho in India ink called "Old Man from Sidor."



This chalk drawing called "Old Man from Cairo" is one of Miss Leibnitz's own favourites in the exhibition. The chalk drawings are distinguishable from the pencil only by the fact that they are a little darker.

# AMMAN MARKETPLACE

## Restaurants

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# Ultraviolet astronomy receives a boost from new earth-orbiting satellite

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By Patrick Young

Physicist Peter Conti peers at a video-display screen, glances down at a photo of a star field. Jahhng his at a bright red spot glaring the mostly gray screen, he "That's it right there."

Conti is the operator of the International Ultraviolet Explorer (IUE) satellite. He is aboard the earth-orbiting International Ultraviolet Explorer (IUE). At the moment Conti speaks, the satellite is some 29,900 kilometers above South America.

IUE is a unique craft. It's the first astronomical satellite placed in a geosynchronous orbit; it's the first scientific satellite that allows real-time observations and an immediate glimpse at the data

obtained; and it is the first astronomical satellite built specifically for use by a large number of "guest observers."

Most important, IUE is the best look yet at the universe in ultraviolet light. The initial results of this new view are proving both pleasing and, at times, puzzling.

"Basically, we never in the past have been able to get the kinds of things we're getting with IUE," says Leon Dondy, NASA's manager for astronomy explorers. "Any object with a temperature above absolute zero emits electromagnetic radiation; the hotter the body, the shorter the wavelength of its radiation. So each segment of the electromagnetic spectrum provides different information about objects emitting radiation."

But ultraviolet light is one segment little studied by astronomers. The reason: Our atmosphere prevents most UV radiation from reaching earth. The longer wavelengths do penetrate, causing our skins to burn and tan. But ozone, oxygen, carbon dioxide, and other atmospheric molecules essentially shield us from all UV with wavelengths shorter than 3,000 angstroms (Å), including the UV wavelengths most intriguing to astronomers.

"The more different looks you have," explains Dr. Albert Boggess, IUE project scientist, "the better understanding you have of the universe in general."

As the name suggests, IUE is an international effort—a joint venture of NASA, the European Space Agency (ESA), and Britain's Science Research Council. NASA uses the satellite 16 hours a day, and the Europeans operate it the other eight hours from a control

center near Madrid. Both ground sites have an Operations Control Centre and a Science Operations Centre, where guest observers can use the telescope and have their data processed.

The IUE is also the first space venture dedicated to serving visiting scientists rather than a few selected investigators. Astronomers from any nation may use the satellite if their observing proposals are accepted. And, unlike researchers using other scientific satellites, IUE observers don't have to be intimately familiar with space instrumentation or the satellite's operating details. So far, nearly 200 scientists from 17 countries have used the satellite. They come, spend several days making observations, and return home to analyze their data.

When an astronomer finishes his IUE observations, he is given computer tapes containing all his raw and processed data, plots of the spectra he took, and photographs of both the raw and processed spectral images. It is in the detailed analyses of this data that astronomers will develop new insights into the working of the universe.

From studying these UV spectra, astronomers can learn more about the elements, temperatures, and pressures within the stars, and gain insights into the nature of interstellar matter.

Visible light tells a great deal about the elements in the stars. But some of the most significant common elements—carbon, nitrogen, and oxygen among them—emit radiation that's strongest in the ultraviolet. These elements are important because they tell something about a star's state of evolution. A high carbon

content indicates middle age, abundant nitrogen and oxygen suggest an old star. IUE should give astronomers a better understanding about the process of stellar aging—and may also identify elements not known to exist in stars previously. Using IUE, for example, Dr. William Heacox of Goddard has found the first evidence of gold outside the solar system.

A star's temperature and pressure affect the relative strengths of the spectral lines in the radiation it emits. The sun emits most of its energy in the visible range; hotter stars emit the bulk of their radiation in the UV range. Hydrogen, for example, emits its brightest fundamental line in the ultraviolet at 1216 Å; it emits its second brightest in the visible range at 6563 Å. "Each of these spectral lines, separately, tells me about hydrogen under different conditions of temperature and pressure," Boggess explains.

"For understanding the galaxies and how they work, the material between the stars is very important," adds Boggess.

The regions between the stars contain large amounts of hydrogen and dust, from which new stars are born. Before UV astronomy got off the ground with rocket flights in 1963, these interstellar particles were believed to be mostly ices. Now, based on rocket and satellite UV data, most astronomers regard space dust as primarily flakes of carbon. But a few insist the data indicate a lot of silicon.

"This is one of the outstanding issues we hope IUE will be able to settle," Boggess says. "Small dust grains all tend to behave similarly in visible light. In ultraviolet, you get some idea of their shape, composition, and magnetic properties."

Besides settling such disputes, astronomers hope the IUE programme will achieve a number of specific goals. One is to obtain high-resolution spectra of the various types of stars. This will help determine more precisely the physical characteristics of such objects as X-ray and magnetic stars; very young stars; very old stars such as the Wolf-Rayet stars and white dwarfs; and novae—stellar explosions that produce sudden and extremely large increases in the brightness of stars.

"One very important scientific question is: How hot can a dense

star be at the surface? says Dr. Jesse L. Greenstein of the California Institute of Technology. "This will also say something about how hot a star can be at its centre."

Another goal is to study the gas streams associated with binary systems or two stars orbiting each other. Evidence suggests one star may lose mass to its partner. Understanding this process is vital to understanding the evolution of such star pairs. And binary gas streams may provide clues to the existence of black holes, the theoretical remains of a massive star whose gravity is so great that not even light can escape it.

IUE will also look at our own solar system. Astronomers regard UV studies of the planets as a key to better understanding of such things as atmospheric components and, perhaps, even to solving the riddle of Jupiter's giant red spot. Also much remains unknown about the origin and composition of comets, believed chunks of frozen gas and dust left over from the birth of the solar system.

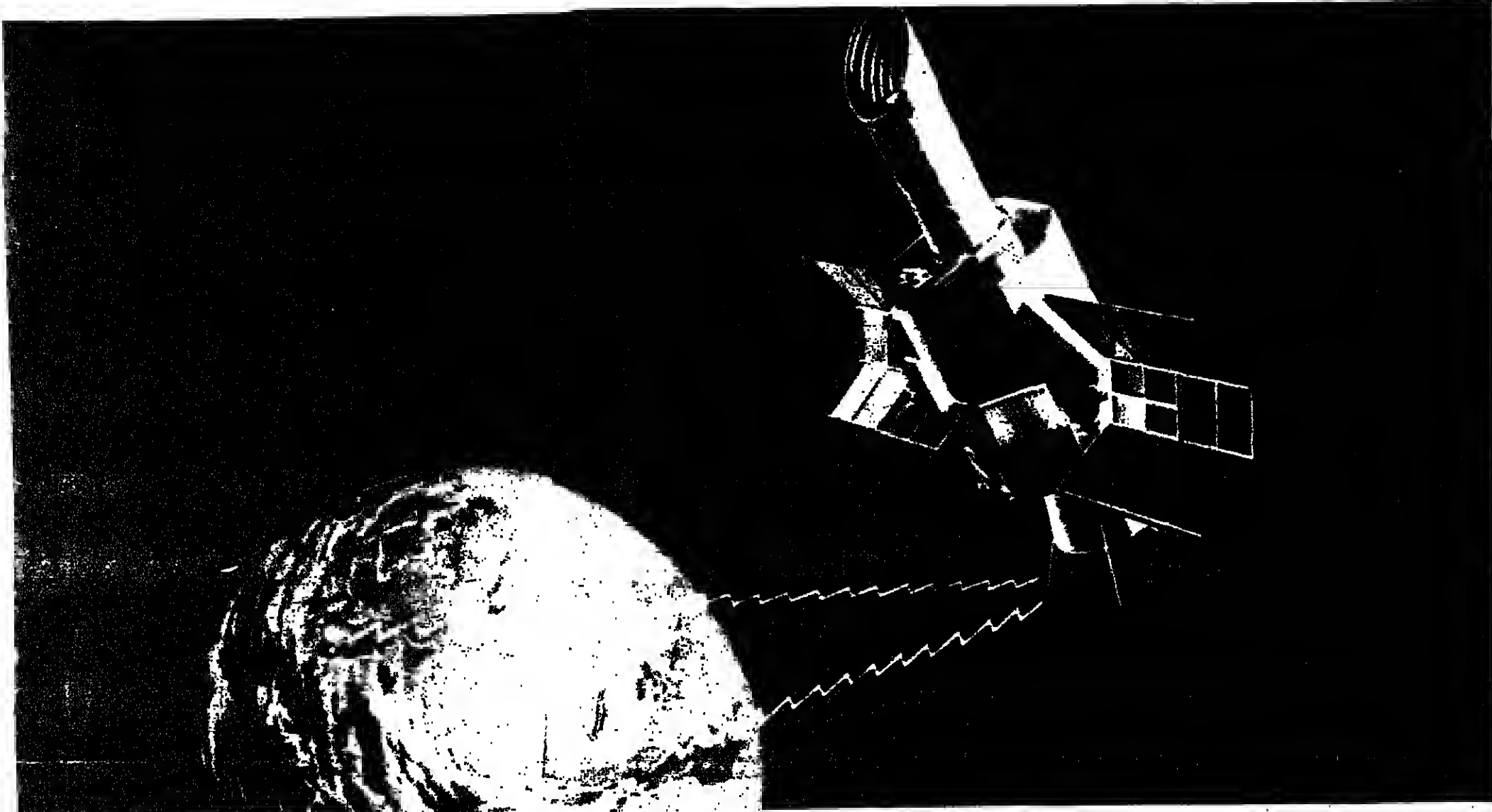
IUE is a follow-up to earlier UV satellites, notably the still-active Copernicus launched in 1972 (PS, May '73). But IUE is far more sensitive, and much faster, than its predecessors. An eight-second IUE observation would take Copernicus—its most sophisticated predecessor—more than two hours to complete.

The success of IUE suggests a horizon of new advances for UV astronomy. "We are on the verge of some very significant new insights into the life cycles of stars, their physical processes, and the evolution of galaxies," NASA's Dondy predicts.

But IUE is just a beginning. In 1983, NASA plans to launch the Space Telescope, a craft far larger than IUE, which will carry five ultraviolet instruments.

The Space Telescope will fly in low earth orbit, but will make real-time observations using relay satellites to transmit data to the ground. IUE is advancing several instrument concepts and scientific operational techniques for the Space Telescope, and IUE's scientific findings will aid astronomers in setting priority observations for the next ultraviolet satellite to be launched.

IUE is a sort of transition phase to the Space Telescope," Boggess says. "All of us think of the ST as the ultimate."



Artist's conception of the International Ultraviolet Explorer as it transmits data from synchronous orbit.

## Birth control in the most peopled country?

By John Hoffmann

BEIJING: China is producing too many Chinese at too great a rate, a conference on population theory decided. In the nation's first acknowledgement that population growth is a problem, the Chinese Communist Party has publicised the conference's finding that the birth rate must be lowered in the interests of national development.

The announcement coincides with a new calculation by United Nations demographers that the population of China has already reached a billion—a figure which had not been expected for some years.

Even though guesswork remains the basis of demographic statistics in the world's most densely-peopled country, the official census has been taken since 1950's, recent informed estimates had put the population at over 900m, with an annual growth rate of less than two per cent.

The government continues to refer to a China of 800m inhabitants. Early this year it was written into government policy that a growth rate of one per cent a year is desirable. At the same time, the Peking Administration made clear that it had no fear of a population bomb, and said that increasing food production was adequate to support any natural increase in numbers.

Since the 1960s a nationwide programme to discourage indiscriminate reproduction have had practical emphasis: childbirth takes too many hands from the plough and the factory bench.

The concern shown at the recent conference indicates that the

China has had remarkable success for a developing country in curbing population growth, but demographers estimate that it has already passed the billion mark, earlier than expected. Now the authorities in the world's most populous country are giving more prominence to population control.

practical approach had been taken a step further: China must lower its rate of population growth to ensure rapid growth of the national economy, the conference declared.

The conference was attended by 171 representatives of schools, universities, social science and philosophy institutes, birth planning offices, the State Statistical Bureau and the media. Discussions focused on the relationship between China's development plans and the "rational" growth of population. "Planned population growth" was the basic and essential demand of the socialist system, delegates agreed.

China's conviction that population could easily be controlled by legislation was emphasised by the conference's scornful dismissal of the Malthusian theory that people will inevitably multiply more rapidly than the means of sustenance. War, disease, calamity and vice were therefore, if not desirable, at least necessary checks on population. Malthus said.

China's success so far in reducing population growth probably could not be repeated in a less regulated society.

Men are virtually forbidden to marry before the age of 28 late-

though there have been suggestions of a relaxation of this edict; families of more than two children are discouraged, both by neighbourhood disapproval and direct sanctions such as reduced food rations; contraceptives and abortion are freely available; and the masses have been educated to believe that time is better spent in the workforce than in the maternity ward.

In some cities, regular neighbourhood meetings decide, by vote, which couples may try for that month's pregnancy. The result in some of China's bigger cities, even with a rapidly-advancing life expectancy, is a growth rate as low as 0.6 per cent.

Remarkable though this is in the Third World, the Chinese government clearly wants to tighten growth even further. Peking's unannounced message is that a billion people are enough to make the wheel of progress turn: now is the time to get those billion should-ers to the wheel.

FRANKFURT—The most imposing book at the Frankfurt Book Fair was made by the sculptors Wolfgang and Annemarie (foreground) Rubach-Wilmsen from an eight-ton block of granite. The stone monument advertised the main theme of the 1978 fair, "Children and Books". The sculpture doobless also helped to make this meeting of publishers and book dealers from all over the world a resounding business success. The Association of German Booksellers, which sponsors the fair, was greatly satisfied to note that international business contacts are showing a steadily rising trend. Two years ago the export of German books for the first time exceeded DM 500 million. Of course a large part of these books are sent to German-speaking countries, thus to Austria and Switzerland. The language limits a further strong increase in the export of "finished" books. This year publishers showed strong interest in licensing agreements, that is selling the right to translate a book in a given foreign country and distribute the book in that country. According to the publishers there are still market gaps in this area. Of the 48,700 books published in Germany last year, some 3,400 were translated into other languages. German interest in foreign literature is considerably stronger by comparison. Some 5,874 foreign books were translated into German in the same period. The American market is especially attractive for German publishers as it continues to produce large sales volumes. The trend is also positive with respect to the countries neighbouring the Federal Republic of Germany and the Eastern European countries. Hungary, Yugoslavia and Poland are seeking more intensive trade relations. Even the Soviet Union, which signed the World Copyright Convention only two years ago, is showing growing interest. (Photo INF).

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News Features

## Austrian-Hungarian border is now easiest East-West crossing

NICKELSDORF, Austria, Jan. 2 (R)—The Austrian-Hungarian border yesterday became the most easily crossed frontier between the Soviet bloc and the West when a visa-free travel arrangement went into effect.

Under the agreement, the fruit of almost 20 years of talks, neither Hungarians nor Austrians will need visas to cross the frontier, once one of the most heavily fortified in Europe.

The arrangement is the first between a European Communist

state and a Western neighbour.

Austrian police at Nickelsdorf, 70 kilometres east of Vienna, reported normal traffic between the two countries yesterday. But authorities at all five border stations expect a marked increase when the weather improves and tourists take advantage of the eased regulations.

No exodus of dissidents or people unhappy with the Communist regime is however expected from Hungary, which is considered the most liberal of the Soviet bloc

countries.

A new customs stations and police building has been built at Nickelsdorf, the main crossing point between Vienna and Budapest, in anticipation of a tourist boom.

The authorities predict a large increase in the number of Austrians going to Hungary. Some 600,000 visited the country last year.

Under the new regulations, Austrians will only have to answer a short questionnaire allowing them to enter Hungary as easily as they now do Italy or West Germany.

The number of Hungarians visiting Austria is also expected to rise but at a much less marked pace, largely because of their difficulty in obtaining sufficient hard currency.

Hungarians can obtain passports without trouble but are issued two exit visas every three years, only one of which grants them access to hard currency from the national bank.

## Peking is now "Beijing"

# China's new alphabet

PEKING, Jan. 2 (R)—China yesterday began using its own phonetic alphabet to render names of people and places in foreign languages.

The New China News Agency was the first department to make the switch to the Pinyin alphabet, which is aimed at eliminating confusion over the Romanisation of Chinese names. Its foreign language services gave both the new and old spellings however.

The agency itself became Xinhua instead of Hsinhua and it also changed the name of the country's capital from Peking to Beijing, the Pinyin form that reflects the correct pronunciation "bay-jing."

Reuters also adopted Pinyin yesterday, but it will continue to use Peking and seven other names—China, Tibet, Inner Mongolia, Canton, Sun Yatsen (founder of the Chinese Republic in 1911), Mao Tsetung and Chou

Enlai—in the former spellings.

A number of countries have indicated they will use the new system. Spokesman for the British Foreign Office and the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs told Reuters their departments would make the change. Italy said it would use Pinyin in official communications with the Peking Government. Canada reported it was still studying the implications and Australia said it would see how the system was used in Chinese Government statements.

Sources at the United States Liaison Office in Peking said the mission would use Pinyin in communications with the State Department. They expected the department would use the alphabet in its public statements.

China chose the Latin alphabet as the basis for Pinyin in 1958. It is part of a long-term goal to reform the Chinese language and the alp-

phabet is based on the sounds of the Peking dialect—Putunghua or common spoken language.

This is widely known in other countries as Mandarin. Pinyin is intended to help foreigners pronounce Chinese names. Peking-style and to reduce the work of translators in other countries confronted with various versions.

For example, Reuters has carried reports in the last few days on a group of young people who came to Peking and said a strike among 50,000 youngsters began on Dec. 9 in south China. The strike is a protest against officials in a district of Yunnan province. This district will now known as Xishuangbanna.

Under the old system it was Hsi-shuang Panna in English; Sic-houangpanna in French; and Sishuang Panna in Spanish.

Pinyin replaces the two most commonly used systems for transliterating Chinese names—Wade Giles and Yale. They had complicated rules of pronunciation and spelling that China's language expert consider outdated.

Pinyin has its own complications however. In English equivalents, there is a "j" as in jeep and a "q" which equal to the "ch" of cheer. So Gang of four member Chiang Ching becomes Jiang Qing in Pinyin.

Then there is a "ch" as a church and a "sh" as in shoe, que apart from a "zh" which corresponds to the "dg" in the word judge. Thus another Gang member, Chang Chun-chiao, becomes Zhang Chungqiao in Pinyin. Theyphen previously used in the given names of Chinese is also dropped as of yesterday.

The government announced the change in a statement in November. It said that all diplomatic documents, passports, certificates, contracts, agreements publications, export catalogues, sample books, explanations and bills would now basically be in Pinyin.

It said there would be exceptions for historical names which it did not define—trade marks, trade names and the name of the country itself. The form now used in any language still applies: China in English, Chine in French and so on. The government added that the spelling change did not affect the legal validity of existing diplomatic documents.

## Economic News Briefs

### Mexico: Proven oil reserves now doubled

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 2 (R)—Mexico yesterday announced a 100 per cent increase in its proven reserves of petroleum, as a result of recent important finds in Chicoutec and the Campeche continental shelf. Revised statistics issued by the state oil monopoly, Pemex, showed Mexico had proven reserves of 40.1 billion barrels instead of the 20.1 billion barrels previously recorded. This was enough to last 60 years at an average daily production rate of 1.85 million barrels. Pemex said. The statistics said probable reserves were 44.6 billion barrels compared with 37.3 billion barrels previously estimated. Potential reserves remained unchanged at 200 billion barrels. Pemex said Mexico now had the sixth largest proven petroleum reserve in the world after the Soviet Union (259 billion barrels), Saudi Arabia (167), Iran (162), United States (75.3) and Kuwait (73). This year Mexico is expected to produce about two million barrels of oil and export 717,000 barrels a day.

### Saudi Arabia, Taiwan plan joint project

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia, Jan. 2 (AP)—Saudi Arabia intends to sign an interim agreement with Nationalist China for preliminary engineering work on a 500,000-ton per year fertiliser project here. Saudi Basic Industries Corporation (SABIC) announced yesterday that the agreement would be signed next week when Taiwan's minister of economy visits Saudi Arabia. The fertiliser project will jointly owned by SABIC and the Taiwan Fertiliser Company. SABIC said.

### Financial Times now published in Frankfurt

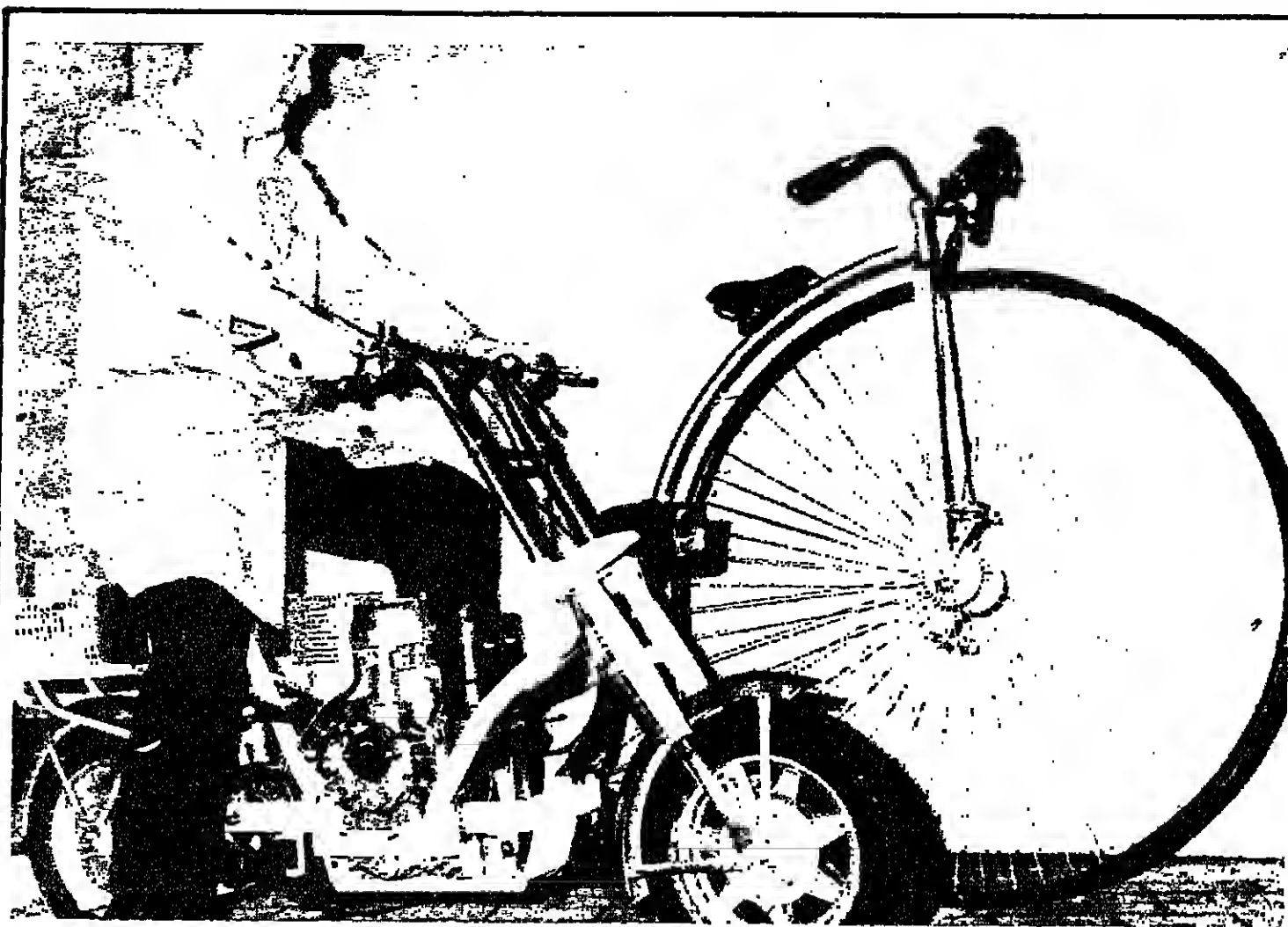
LONDON, Jan. 2 (AP)—The Financial Times, Britain's daily business newspaper, added the words "Published in London and Frankfurt" to its masthead today. The initiative of printing in West Germany was designed to boost sales on the European continent and to speed deliveries by air to the United States, the daily said. The newspaper will be on sale in major European capitals before breakfast and on New York's Wall Street at 9:30 a.m. New York time will reach Chicago, Los Angeles and other U.S. cities before the close of business on the day of publication. Today's edition, printed on familiar pink paper, was the 27,753rd issue of the newspaper, which was established in 1888.

### Iraq to install TV service in Somalia

MOGADISHU, Jan. 2 (R)—Somalia, one of the world's poorest countries, is to have a black-and-white television service installed by Iraq within six months, Information Minister Abdulsalam She Hussein said. The minister, speaking to reporters after return from a trip to Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and yesterday, said the three countries would eventually establish a joint television service.

### China increased oil, gas production in 1978

PEKING, Jan. 2 (R)—China produced 11.1 per cent more crude and ten per cent more natural gas in 1978 than in the previous year, the New China News Agency reported yesterday. The agency did not give actual production figures, but informed sources in Peking said crude oil output in 1977 was 80 million tons. Refined oil production increased by 8.3 per cent during the year, half of the increase in crude oil production came from old oil fields, the agency said. It said several new refineries had begun operation and a 1,600 kilometre oil pipeline had been completed, giving improving oil transport capability, but it did not say where this



Small diesel engine does what pedals used to do

This is probably the world's first diesel-engined motorcycle. It is certainly the first time the world's smallest series diesel engine, manufactured in Mannheim, West Germany, has been used to power a motor vehicle. It usually powers building machinery, elevators, generators, refrigerators and boats. With its air-cooled 33kg engine, the bike develops 3.5hp, at 3,000rpm, reaching about 40 kilometres per hour. Fuel consumption is a breathtaking two litres per 100km. Here seen stripped down for inspection, it runs quietly, cleanly and is easy to start, the designer says. (DaD photo)

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## RAFFITI

*Limony is making payments for no little interest*

## Arctic weather plagues U.K. football

LONDON, Jan. 2 (R) — West Bromwich Albion moved into second place in the First Division when they beat Bristol City 3-1 at home in one of only four English League matches to survive yesterday's arctic weather.

West Bromwich and the two Merseyside clubs Liverpool and Everton all have 33 points. But Liverpool, the European champions, lead the way on goal difference.

Everton's hopes of taking over at the top were foiled by the weather. Referee Treford Mills abandoned their match against Bolton at half time because of heavy snow.

The two teams were drawing 1-1, Bolton's goal coming from former England striker Frank

Worthington in the 11th minute and Everton's from Trevor Ross after 25 minutes.

West Bromwich's win stretched their unbeaten run to 16 games, one short of the club record, and gave them maximum points from their three holiday games.

Ally Brown and skipper John Wile scored for the in-form Midlands club. Peter McCormack scored Bristol City's goal from a penalty. Leicester City managed to stage

the day's only Second Division match because they protect their pitch with a balloon cover and were rewarded with a 2-0 win over Oldham.

Peter Buchanan, 16, and Bobby Smith, a £85,000 buy from Scottish club Hibernian last week, scored on their debuts.

All of yesterday's matches in Scotland had to be called off, making it the worst day for British soccer for 15 years.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF  
© 1978 by Chicago Tribune

Neither vulnerable. South deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ K 10  
♥ A K Q 10 8 7  
♦ 5 4  
♣ A K 3

**EAST**  
♠ 9 8 7 3 2  
♥ 6 4  
♦ J 9 5 2  
♣ 10 8 7 6 4

**SOUTH**  
♠ A Q J  
♥ 6 4  
♦ A K Q J  
♣ J 8 7 2

The bidding:  
South West, North East  
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass  
3 NT Pass 7 NT Pass  
Pass Pass  
Opening lead: Nine of ♣.

Taking your tricks in the right order can be extremely important. Observe declarer's virtuoso performance on today's hand to deliver his grand slam in no time.

Theoretically, South's jump to three no trump showed a hand worth more than one no trump opening bid. In this case, however, South had no good alternative. He had too much strength concentrated in two suits to open one no trump, and "high reverse" rehid of three clubs would grossly misrepresent the distribution of his hand. With 19 points in his own hand, opposite a minimum of 18 in partner's hand, North decided to bid a grand slam, and he wisely chose to select seven no trump to give declarer options in the play if a key suit happened to split badly.

To cater to the latter possibility, delicate timing would be required. Declarer would have to resist the temptation to test hearts before taking his other top tricks in the right order.

Declarer won the king of spades and immediately cashed the ace and king of clubs. Next came the ace and queen of spades, on which dummy's last club was discarded, followed by four rounds of diamonds, with dummy sluffing two hearts.

The hand was now reduced to four cards. Dummy held the A-K-Q-10 of hearts, and declarer was in his hand with J-8 of clubs and two low hearts. East was faced with an impossible task. He had to keep four hearts to prevent dummy from winning the last tricks, but to do so, he had to discard the queen of clubs on the last diamond. That set up the jack of clubs as the fulfilling trick.

Observe that if declarer does not cash dummy's high clubs early in the play—a "Vienna Coup," as it is known in the trade—he would have been defeated. East can safely discard his clubs, because after cashing the ace and king, declarer would have no way of returning to his hand to cash the jack.

## News film of UFOs has made Australian reporter a believer

MELBOURNE, Jan. 2 (R) — A member of the television team which filmed what they said were unidentified flying objects (UFOs) over New Zealand disclosed yesterday he felt "someone or something" wanted them to record the dramatic sequence. Reporter Quentin Fogarty was speaking to newsmen after the aerial film was shown on television in Australia and other parts of the world.

There was no immediate comment from Australian authorities, but a New Zealand Defence Ministry spokesman said in Wellington an air force strike squadron had been put on standby to investigate any further positive UFO sightings over the country. He said the government did not see any defence threat to New Zealand, but added: "It's all very interesting."

The film shows what appeared to be a fuzzy sphere with lighter hands, looking something like photographs of the planet Jupiter. The TV crew have said they saw 25 mystery objects during their flight from Wellington to Christchurch across the Cook Strait between New Zealand's north and south islands.

Mr. Fogarty said he did not think the appearance of the objects on Saturday was a coincidence. "Everything just seemed to fall into place. I feel someone or something wanted us to film these UFOs," he said.

He said ten minutes out of Wellington they saw "bright globules of light pulsating and expanding and lighting up the foreshore and town of Kaikoura. We got frightened when Wellington radar control told us we had one on our tail. Then it was joined by four or five more."

Mr. Fogarty said he had been sceptical of UFO sightings, but was now a firm believer.

Captain Bill Starrup, pilot of the Argosy freighter aircraft from which the film was shot, said of the largest object sighted: "It was spectacular — I have never seen anything like it in 23 years of flying."

Other experienced pilots have also recently reported strange objects over the often-turbulent Cook Strait.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies against the dollar at the close of inter-bank trading on the London foreign exchange market last night. Tourist rates will differ from those quoted below.

One sterling	2.0335/50	U.S. dollars
One Canadian dollar	84.18/21	U.S. cents
One U.S. dollar	1.8180/85	West German marks
	1.9585/9600	Dutch guilders
	1.6175/6200	Swiss francs
	28.67/70	Belgian francs
	4.1575/1625	French francs
	823.00/824.50	Italian lire
	194.10/25	Japanese yen
	4.2680/2700	Swedish crowns
	4.9720/40	Norwegian crowns
	5.0375/0425	Danish crowns

## LONDON MARKET REPORT

Equities gained narrowly Tuesday on small selective demand but market sentiment was still overshadowed by the Iranian crisis, dealers said. At 15:00 the F.T. index was at 472.3 having opened at 469.8.

Government bonds were generally quiet with pending wage claims and the prospects of a rise in U.S. interest rates inhibiting business, but dealers noted some switching from short to longer maturities. Gold shares were marked up with the bullion price while U.S. and Canadian were quiet.

## Jordan Times Daily Guide

## JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3	CHANNEL 6
5:30 Quran	6:30 French programme
5:45 Cartoons	7:00 News in French
6:00 Children's programme	7:30 News in Hebrew
6:30 The Miracle	8:30 Comedy
7:00 Daniel Boone	9:10 Royal Heritage
7:30 Survival	10:00 News in English
8:00 News in Arabic	10:15 News Bulletin
8:30 Arabic series	10:15 The American Girls
9:30 Television magazine	11:10 News in Arabic
10:15 The American girls	
11:10 News in Arabic	

## RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Sign on	14:00 News bulletin
7:01 Morning show	14:10 Music
7:30 News bulletin	14:30 Stars unlimited
7:40 Morning show	15:00 Concert hour
10:00 News summary	16:00 News summary
10:30 30 minute theatre	16:30 Easy listening
11:00 Sign off	16:30 Pedagogical pop
12:00 Sign on and news headlines	17:00 30 minutes of jazz
12:30 Radiotheque	17:30 Radiotheque
13:00 News summary	18:00 News Summary
13:03 Radiotheque	18:30 Hay Ubi Yaqzan
	18:30 As Lee it (Joan Rice)
	18:40 News Bulletin
	19:10 News reports
	19:30 Sign off

## BBC RADIO

GMT	15:30 World Radio Club
04:00 Newsdesk	15:45 A Jolly Good Show
04:30 The Songs of Schubert	15:50 Radio News
04:45 Letter from London	15:55 Outlook
05:00 News: 24 Hours	16:00 News: Commentary
05:30 Sarah Ward	16:05 Opera Star
05:45 Soundand Today	16:10 World Today
06:00 Newsdesk	16:15 News: Book Choice
06:30 Jazz for the Asking	16:20 News: Book Choice
07:00 News: 24 Hours	16:25 Sports Round-Up
07:30 Sarah Ward	16:30 News: About
07:45 Report on Religion	16:35 Radio News
08:00 News: Reflections	16:40 Top Twenty
08:15 The Ballington	16:45 News: Summary
08:30 News: Ideas	16:50 News: Summary
08:40 Look Ahead	16:55 News: Summary
08:55 The Ballington	17:00 News: Summary
09:00 News: Mystery Tour	17:05 News: Summary
09:15 News: Mystery Tour	17:10 News: Summary
09:30 News: Mystery Tour	17:15 News: Summary
09:45 News: Mystery Tour	17:20 News: Summary
09:55 News: Mystery Tour	17:25 News: Summary
10:00 News: Mystery Tour	17:30 News: Summary
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10:30 News: Mystery Tour	17:40 News: Summary
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12:15 News: Mystery Tour	18:20 News: Summary
12:30 News: Mystery Tour	18:25 News: Summary
12:45 News: Mystery Tour	18:30 News: Summary
13:00 News: Mystery Tour	18:35 News: Summary

## VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT	19:00 News Roundup
05:30 The Breakfast Show	19:05 News Roundup
06:30 News, pop music, features, listeners, questions	19:10 News Roundup
17:00 News Roundup	19:15 News Roundup
17:30 News Roundup	19:20 News Roundup
17:50 News Roundup	19:25 News Roundup
18:00 News Roundup	19:30 News Roundup
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23:45 News Roundup	21:50 News Roundup
23:55 News Roundup	21:55 News Roundup
24:00 News Roundup	22:00 News Roundup

## AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS:	DEPARTURES:
7:00 Cairo (EA)	7:30 Amman
8:15 Amman (AZ)	8:00 Beirut
8:25 Amman (AZ)	8:30 Amman (MEA)
8:45 Abu Dhabi, Ouhail (RJ/GF)	8:55 Cairo (EA)
9:00 Jeddah	9:00 Rome
9:15 Kuwait	10:10 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)
10:00 Beirut	10:30 Baghdad
11:35 Larnaca (CY)	12:00 Athens, London
11:50 Kuwait (KAC)	12:20 Larnaca (CY)
13:10 Bucharest, Larnaca (Taron)	12:45 Kuwait (KAC)
17:15 Baghdad	13:00 Cairo
18:30 Cairo	14:15 Larnaca, Bucharest (Taron)
18:50 Jeddah (SDI)	19:00 Cairo
19:00 Beirut (MEA)	19:30 Kuwait
19:30 Amman, Brussels, Geneva	20:00 Amman (SDI)
19:50 Larnaca (CY)	20:30 Abu Dhabi, Ouhail (RJ/GF)
21:15 Frankfurt, Munich, Damascus (LH)	20:30 Larnaca (CY)
22:00 Rome	21:30 Ouhail
22:40 London (BA)	22:00 Jeddah
23:30 Cairo	23:40 Rawalpindi (BA)
01:00 Rome (AZ)	02:00 Ouhail (AZ)

## EMERGENCIES

Doctors:	Al Iqbal (72088)
Amman:	Shams (22653)
Ali Al-Hawash (12342)	Al-Nadha (20237)
Nidal Marqab (71218)	Irshad
Irshad	Al-Razi
Zaid Jaradat (2001)	Zarqa
Zarqa:	Jaber Ibn Hayan
Mansour Hajar (81217)	Tamir
Pharmacies:	Asfour (23230)
Amman:	Khaled (23715)
Sherash	Al-Shahed (21091)
Firas (19121)	Rays (23055)
Salma	

## CULTURAL CENTRES (Amman)

American Centre	Tel. 41520
British Council	26147-8
French Cultural Centre	77009
Goethe Institute	41903
Soviet Cultural Centre	45303
Spanish Cultural Centre	26149
Haya Arts Centre	65195
United Youth City	67181
Y.W.C.A.	41793
Y.W.M.C.A.	14251
Amman Municipal Library	36111
University of Jordan Library	65111
Claret Museum	36191
Folklore Museum	36191

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Amman)

Ambulance (government)	Tel. 75111
Civil defence rescue	24914-5
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	3636-7
Municipal water service (emergency)	37111-3
Police headquarters	39141
Natcha mobile patrol rescue (police, English)	31111, 37777
up to 24 hours a day, fire emergency	55205
Airport information (ALIA)	71111
Jordan Television	74124
Radio, English Section	19
Fire headquarters	22000

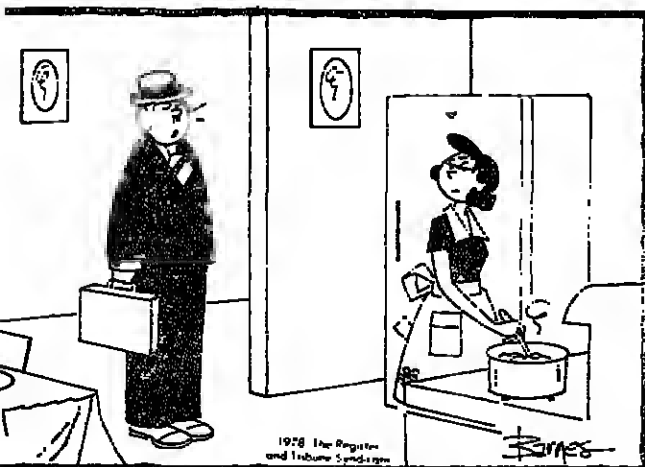
## CULTURAL CENTRES (Damascus)

Al-Hamra Theatre	Tel. 226-448
Al-Shaybani Gallery	228-427
American Centre	353-367
Arab Cultural Centre	333-727
Rugby Cultural Centre	557-001
British Cultural Centre	373-544
French Cultural Centre	333-452
German Cultural Centre	331-494
Italian Cultural Centre	222-416
National Museum	114-654
Soviet Cultural Centre	325-450
Spanish Cultural Centre	334-003
Umayyad Art Gallery	334-416
Zakaria Public Library	111-318

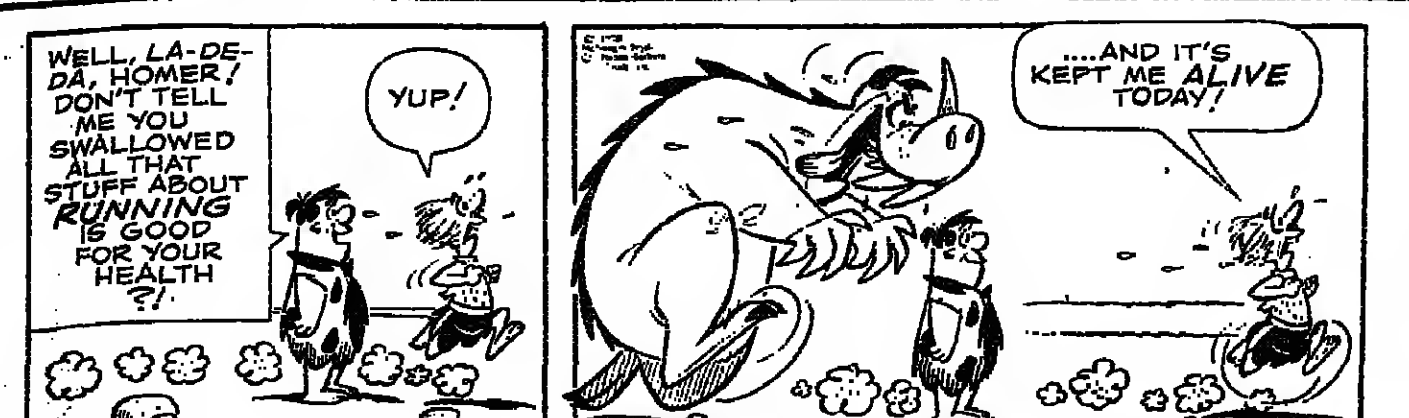
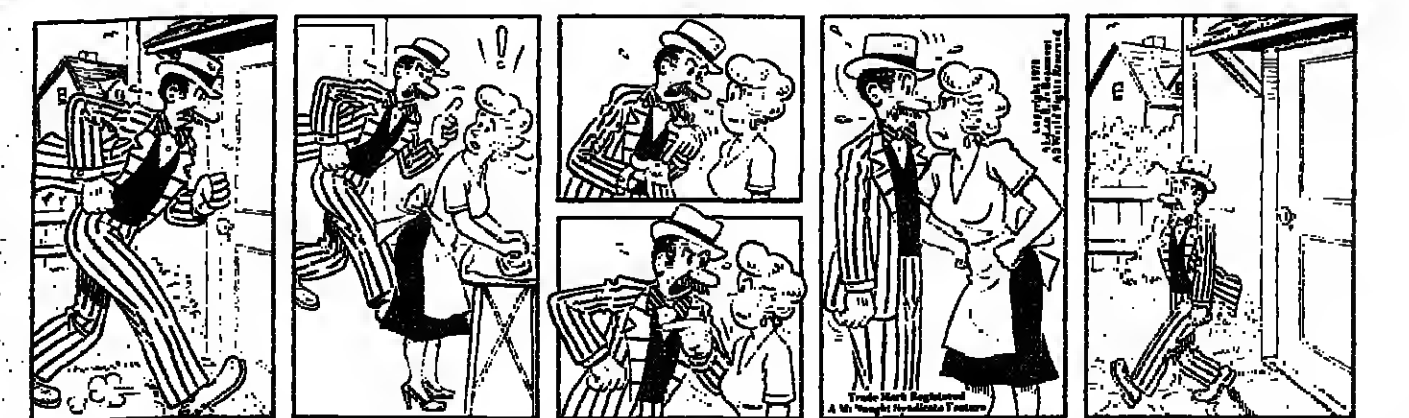
## USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Damascus)

Ambulance (government)	Tel. 90
Chamber of Commerce	118-339
Electric Power Co. (emergency)	223-887
Fire headquarters	1
Information	9537
Municipal water service	115-500

## HE BETTER HALF By Barnes



"Do I detect the odor of creosote in here?"



## OUT &amp; ABOUT

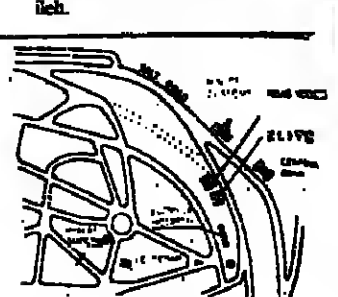
## CHINESE RESTAURANT QUICK MEAL

First and best Chinese restaurant in Jordan.  
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Tel. 30646, Zarqa Cinema Near Street Tel. 82011, Irshad Baghdad Street Tel. 2408, Nauru opposite the municipality Tel. 26, Madaba King Abdullah Street Tel. 180, Mafrq Tel. 194, KERAK Jaram opposite Ajloun crossroad, Sweidh.

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Pina Wings Hotel, Jabel Al Luweidh, Tel. 221034.  
Choice of THREE set menus daily for lunch, and a la carte. Open 12-3 p.m. and 7-12 p.m.  
Specialty: Steaks.



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هاتوا من الاصل



## Country to become Zimbabwe Rhodesia Draft constitution for new Rhodesia reveals surprise compromise

**SALISBURY, Jan. 2 (R)**—A draft constitution for a black majority-ruled Rhodesia with a powerful measure of continued white influence was published today and contained one major surprise: the name of the new country will be Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

The name itself was another success for the whites in the planning of the new nation scheduled to emerge after one-man, one-vote elections on April 20.

During years of struggle against white supremacy, black nationalists had always referred to their hoped-for new state simply as Zimbabwe.

But in recent months the white minority had pressed strongly to have the name Rhodesia retained as a symbol of their achievements. Black nationalists in the biracial transitional government evidently agreed to the compromise name in a bid to bolster flagging white morale, political sources said.

The draft constitution, set out in 151 pages, was published by the government along with a slim document which gives the main provisions in layman's language to help whites assimilate it before the referendum.

The first section says simply: "The name of the country will be Zimbabwe Rhodesia."

Subsequent chapters give the composition of Parliament, the judiciary and the commissions running the security forces, while the civil service will remain under white day-to-day control.

White majority will be built into the commissions for the immediate future as no blacks at present have the qualifications necessary to fill most of the seats.

There will be two houses of Parliament—a 30-seat Senate, which will be two-thirds black, and a House of Assembly in which 72 of the 100 members will be black.

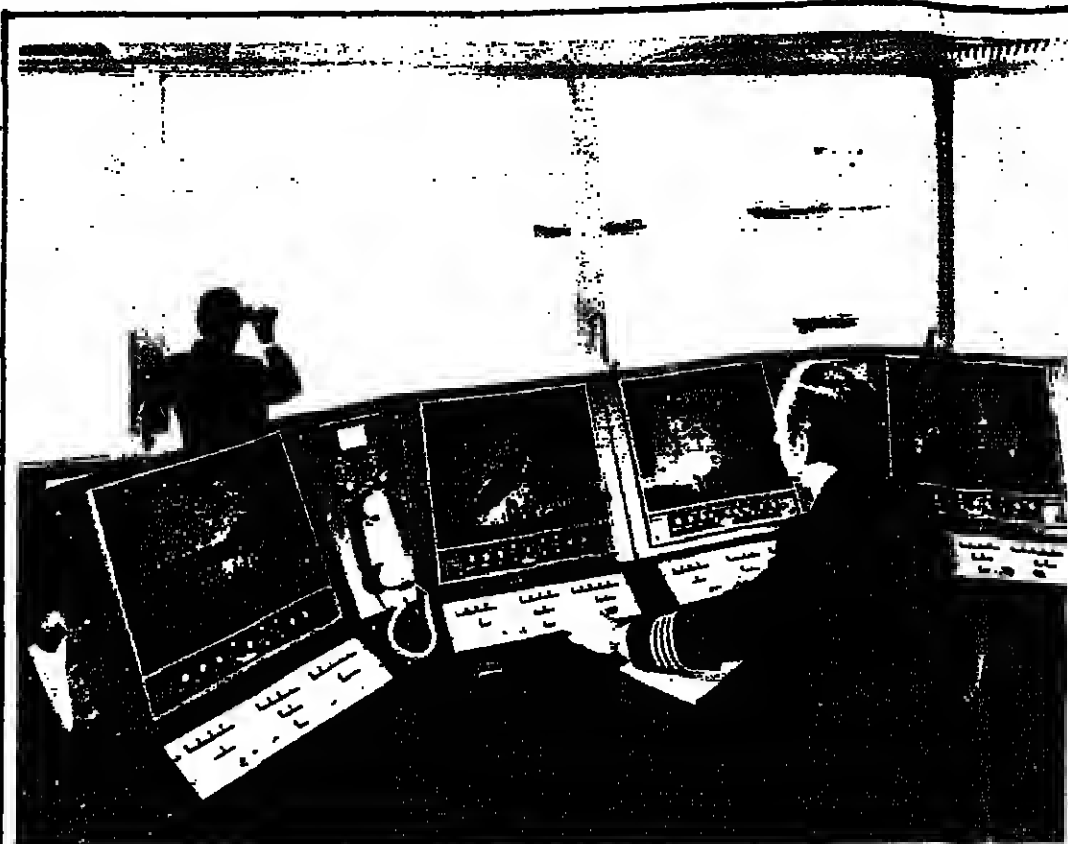
The country's first universal franchise election will be followed for at least five years by a government of national unity which will reflect the composition of the House of Assembly.

The national government coalition will be led by an Executive Council of Ministers.

The head of state will be a president appointed by an electoral college comprising members of the Senate and House of Assembly. The president will appoint as prime minister the man with the most followers elected to the House of Assembly.

For the first national government, the president will appoint ministers from each party which holds more than five seats in the House, in proportion to the number of seats held. Each party leader will advise the president on selection of his minister.

That means the prime minister will be able to select only his own party's quota of ministers.



**Keeping a long-distance eye on the ships**

Constant surveillance of the movement of ships from up to 32 kilometres away is a feature of the new harbour radar system at Tees Port in north-east England. Here the harbourmaster in the operations room keeps a watchful eye on ship's movements via four radar monitoring screens. Information is supplied to the operations room by three independent radar sites controlled via UHF radio links. (IPS photo)

## Vietnam launched attacks backed by USSR, Warsaw Pact, claims Cambodia

**BANGKOK, Jan. 2 (R)**—Kampuchea (Cambodia) today accused Vietnam of launching attacks deep into its territory with the aid of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact countries.

The allegations were made in a Kampuchean Government statement as Western diplomatic sources here confirmed that fighting between the two Communist neighbours had intensified in recent days.

The statement said the Vietnamese and their Soviet bloc allies launched massive attacks into the southwest, east and northeast Kampuchea during the last three months of 1978—met with serious setbacks.

Since Dec. 25 they had again mustered a "huge number" of troops, tanks, artillery and aircraft and had invaded Kampuchean territory east of the Mekong River and in the southwest, it alleged.

The Kampuchean statement, read by President Khieu Samphan, appealed for support from all the country's friends.

It was not clear from the statement's wording whether Kam-

puchea was alleging the actual involvement of Soviet and Warsaw Pact forces in the attacks. Diplomats said Kampuchea seemed to be implying that Vietnam was using Soviet-supplied planes and weaponry and receiving strong ideological support.

Kampuchea said massive forces had also been mobilised to launch an invasion into its northeastern provinces of Ratanakiri and Kratie and along National Route Seven in the east.

Diplomatic sources said bombing and fighting had increased in these areas over the past few days, but there was no indication of any huge new major build-up of Vietnamese troops.

The Kampuchean statement, broadcast by Radio Phnom Penh and monitored here, came a day after Hanoi-backed Kampuchean guerrillas claimed to have captured Kratie town—a key Mekong River port which controls supply routes to northeast Kampuchea.

The diplomatic sources said no confirmation of the capture of Kratie, and said last reports indicated the Vietnamese were 40 kms. from the town, pushing inland from border enclaves. "But they may well be in Kratie by now," they added.

## Tito calls for Non-Aligned unity

**BELGRADE, Jan. 2 (R)**—President Tito yesterday called for unity amongst the 86 member-nations of the non-aligned movement. He told a reception for Yugoslav leaders at his Adriatic island retreat of Brioni that the movement was a thorn in the side of some people who wanted to split countries into "so-called progressive and non-progressive states."

President Tito, the founding father of the movement, did not elaborate on the statement but during a ministerial conference of Non-Aligned countries in Belgrade last summer, Cuba and other Soviet-backed states were accused by some members of attempting to split the movement.

## China seeks peaceful reunification with Taiwan, says Deng

**PEKING, Jan. 2 (R)**—Senior Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping (Teng Hsiao-ping) stressed to a delegation of American congressmen today that China sought a peaceful reunification of the mainland and Taiwan, delegation members said.

In an effort to allay fears in the U.S. over the security of Taiwan following normalisation of Sino-American relations, Mr. Deng was quoted as telling the group: "The major effort of the People's Republic of China will be to resolve the return of Taiwan through peaceful efforts."

The vice-premier, who is due to visit the United States at the end of this month, also issued an invitation to Senator Barry Goldwater—one of the main critics of normalisation—to come to Peking and talk with him.

Mr. Deng was quoted as saying: "I will listen with all modesty to his views and I will not quarrel with him, but welcome his views."

The delegation is from the House Banking Committee headed by Ohio democrat Thomas Ashley. The representatives received a surprise invitation for a meeting from Mr. Deng when he attended a reception at the United States Liaison Office yesterday to mark the establishment of full diplomatic relations.

Mr. Deng was quoted as having told them that every man has hands, a hand of war and a hand of peace. "We, the People's Republic of China, will use the hand of peace to re-establish our sovereignty over Taiwan," he quoted as saying.

He added that the problem of reunification was for the Chinese people to solve, but "we will accept the realities of the situation. We are very reasonable. The measure we adopt will not affect the income of the people of Taiwan, but the sovereignty of Taiwan must belong to China," vice-premier was quoted as saying.

China made a major gesture the New Year by halting the firing of Nationalist-held offshore islands, appealing for an end to hostilities and calling for exchanges and trade between Taiwan and the mainland.

But Taiwan's President Chiang-kuo, in his New Year message, rejected any compromise with the Peking Government, saying: "Our anti-Communist struggle will never cease until Communism is eliminated from the territory and the Communist regime destroyed."

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## Spanish provincial official murdered

**SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Jan. 2 (R)**—Gunmen believed to be Basque guerrillas today shot dead the adjutant of the military governor of Guipuzcoa, one of the four troubled Basque provinces, police said.

Army Major Jose Maria Herrera was caught in a burst of sub-machinegun fire as he left his San Sebastian home this morning and prepared to climb into an official car to drive to his office.

Major Herrera was the first person to die this year in an apparently politically motivated attack. Last year, 91 people died in political violence in Spain, the majority of them killed by the Basque Separatist organisation ETA. The death toll was three times higher than in 1977.

Less than two hours after the San Sebastian shooting, an armed police bomb disposal expert died in an explosion at Pamplona—capital of the fourth Basque province, Navarre.

The officer was apparently trying to defuse a bomb outside a building owned by a leading local member of Fuerza Nueva (new force), a neo-fascist political party. The same Fuerza Nueva member, a local businessman, was the target of an unsuccessful kidnapping attempt a month ago.

## Castro slams China, calls blockade by U.S. "immoral"

**MIAMI, Florida, Jan. 2 (AP)**—As Chinese diplomats and U.S. leaders toasted new ties in Washington, Cuban President Fidel Castro denounced China for "developing bourgeois ideas" and said the United States was immoral in its blockade of his island nation.

Marking the 20th anniversary of the revolution that brought him to power, Mr. Castro last night repeated his call for the United States to lift the blockade that in 1962 forced Cuba to seek new markets for sugar, its key export product.

For the United States to trade with most socialist countries while maintaining the blockade is, Mr. Castro said, "a deep political immorality, a categorical proof of the hypocrisy of the empty rhetoric about human rights."

As for China's new diplomatic relations with the United States, Mr. Castro declared, "The paper tiger is developing bourgeois ideas."

He said Cuba would make no such compromise: "But if the Chinese Government sold the revolution in exchange for Tai-

wan, technology and Western credit, Cuba will never change a single one of its principles for the G-1000 base, not for all the gold of the imperialist countries together."

His hour-long broadcast from Havana, monitored in Miami, was frequently interrupted by applause. He spoke before the Cuban National Assembly, thanking the Soviet Union "because without its help the Cuban revolution could not have lasted 20 years."

Mr. Castro, who has relied on Soviet economic aid for his nation for 18 years, has previously indicated he would like to resume trade with the United States. The United States was formerly Cuba's main customer for sugar.

Mr. Castro again rejected President Jimmy Carter's terms for lifting the embargo: withdrawal of Cuba from its role in Africa.

"The United States insists on keeping its criminal blockade, using it as pressure, a demand, for relations with Cuba," Mr. Castro said, "but Cuba cannot be pressed, nor intimidated, nor bribed or purchased. Cuba is not China, nor (is it) Egypt."

## Pope John Paul implores world to work for peace

**VATICAN CITY, Jan. 2 (R)**—Pope John Paul wished the world a happy New Year yesterday and implored nations and statesmen to work for peace.

Celebrating mass in St. Peter's Basilica to mark the Roman Catholic Church's World Peace Day, the Polish-born Pontiff said all men must be guaranteed the right to freedom, truth, justice, love and peace.

The New Year Church Peace Day, established by the late Pope Paul VI in 1967, came as a Papal envoy worked to prevent war between Argentina and Chile and the Vatican pondered its next move following a peace mission to Lebanon.

The Pope referred to the Argentine-Chile dispute and to the civil strife in Lebanon when he blessed the crowd in St. Peter's Square after the mass and called for prayers for just and honorable solutions.

In his homily in the Basilica, the Pope prayed that God would free man from war and hatred and prevent man from killing and using lethal weapons.

He ended his homily, delivered to some 25,000 people packed inside the Basilica, with a simple plea: "Make this new year a year of peace."

In his world peace address, published by the Vatican on Dec. 21, the Pope attacked leaders who

only paid lip service to peace. He told statesmen that they should not speak in terms of class struggle or hold peoples as prisoners of ideologies. "How can the peoples truly foster international peace if they themselves are prisoners of ideologies," the Pope asked.

Talking from his apartment window after yesterday's service, he referred to two "delicate situations"—the bloody civil war in Lebanon and the dispute between Chile and Argentina over the Beagle Channel. His special envoy had been warmly welcomed by the peoples and governments involved in both conflicts, the Pontiff said.

During his 15-minute address to the holiday crowd, who had waited patiently all morning in a sunny St. Peter's Square, Pope John Paul included the sick, the lonely and the imprisoned in his prayers.

His thoughts also went out to the victims of kidnappers, he said, who "on what should be a day of joy for everyone, are still held with violent injustice far from their families."

More than 47 people were kidnapped in Italy in 1978 and twelve are still in captivity. The Pope's message to them was warmly applauded by the mainly Italian crowd.

## USSR: Heavyweight in world commodity markets

By Alan Spence

**LONDON**—Each year economists and commodity analysts, not to mention politicians, military strategists and Sovietologists, eagerly watch out for indications of the size of the Soviet Union's next grain harvest.

It is all part of estimating a number of things of vital importance to the world commodity markets. If the harvest is relatively high, for instance (and Soviet Premier Kosygin says this year's will be at 250 million tonnes), Soviet purchases of wheat and soybeans from the United States and Canada are not likely to be dramatic and prices are, therefore, not going to enjoy any sudden upsurge.

In turn that can be good news for the gold, platinum and silver markets as Moscow, all else being equal, will not over-sell these domestically produced precious metals through Zurich, London and New York to raise the foreign exchange necessary to buy up protein. Experts say there is no probable causal link, but it usually happens that way.

That is just one way in which the Soviet Union, through its own basic requirements and its consequent need to finance their purchase, can and does influence four different markets. But as far as platinum and gold, and to a lesser

extent, silver, are concerned, Soviet sales policy is just geared to financing wheat purchases.

The country produces a goodly proportion of the world's output of both of the two former metals, and thus slight hitches in production or, for any reasons, slightly increased exports are going to shift prices. At the moment, for instance, one of the main factors supporting platinum prices is the cutback in Soviet deliveries to the market over the last year or so. This helped boost prices to record levels of over \$390 an ounce.

Some believe the Soviet Union has platinum production problems and others that she is trying to jack up the price. Another opinion is that she may be consuming more platinum at home for the minting of commemorative coins for the 1980 Moscow Olympics.

The silver market too will be anxiously looking at the Soviet Union's export performance in coming months. Platinum and gold have had good runs in recent months, and some suspect that the silver market could be the next in line to see some action. The Communist world's influence here is much less than in the platinum or gold markets but nevertheless it contributes about a fifth of world output. Sixty per cent of that comes from the Soviet Union.

As far as gold is concerned, the

**Russia, with its immense natural resources, wields considerable influence over a wide spread of commodity markets. How that influence is used is often more than mysterious.**

country produces around 450 tonnes a year out of a total world output of about 1,400 tonnes, making her the world's second largest producer after South Africa, which has an output of about 700 tonnes. The next producer after the Soviet Union is Canada, with a mere 55 tonnes.

This illustrates the power of Moscow to influence in the gold bullion market—if it has to, or if it wants to. Not surprisingly this is one of the reasons why some Western nations, especially the United States, are so anxious to phase out gold's monetary role in the international financial system and replace it with "paper gold"—the Special Drawing Right (SDR) which can be created with a stroke of the pen at the headquarters of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in Washington.

In a way, the Soviets' protein deficit and precious metals surplus, compared with the reverse

situation in the United States, is nature's contribution to preserving the world balance of commodity power. But there are some who suspect the Soviet Union is taking active steps to help shift this balance positively in her favour.

Not surprisingly she is making every attempt to improve wheat output, especially as she must be seen to be the supplier of certain amounts to her Eastern European satellites. Soviet specialists have even gone to the extremes of playing music to experimental wheat crops at the Leningrad Nikolai Vavilov plant-breeding institute to try to improve yields.

For the moment, though, whatever the output figure, around ten per cent has to be subtracted due to primitive harvesting techniques and insufficient storage space. Thus some think that this year's Soviet harvest could be nearer 210 million tonnes.

This is one of the more innocent methods the country is seeking to reduce its dependence on a certain category of raw material imports. Some of its other commodity-orientated policies are more open to adverse interpretation.

Take cobalt, for instance, which the Soviet Union herself produces. In the weeks prior to the Katanga invasion of Shaba last May her purchase of this metal, vital in the production of aero engines, were particularly heavy—so heavy, in fact, that President Carter was said to be particularly upset by it and to have made his feelings known to the Soviets. He thought it indicated for-eknowledge of the invasion of Shaba, which produces 60 per cent of the world's supplies, roughly the same amount that the U.S. imports. Much of this is fed into her aero industry.

Take another minor metal—chrome. There are rumours that Rhodesian chrome output, which accounts for about eight per cent of world production, is being exported to the Soviet Union. It cannot be proved, but certain wheeler-dealers in Geneva probably know how it is done. The interesting question here is, why?

The Soviet Union is the joint number one producer of the metal, along with South Africa—each mining around two

million tonnes a year. Together they dominate the world market. "Rhodesian exports to Moscow make sense if Moscow is attempting to dominate the world market on her own," says one expert.

Such a policy of course involves throwing politics to the winds—as does the Soviet Union's diamond sales strategy. Producing 12 million metric carats a year, she is the world's number two producer (behind Zaire, which produces 17 million metric carats).

Though she is believed to market a portion of that production through her own government sales organisations and merchants in Antwerp, the world's leading cutting centre, it is an accepted fact in diamond circles that the bulk is sold through the South African-owned De Beers Central Selling Organisation, which is based in London, although Moscow officially broke with the organisation in 1963 due to political objections against apartheid.

The Soviet Union's influence is felt elsewhere in the world of commodities. For instance the country is traditionally a significant buyer of natural rubber—a fact not lost on the speculative-orientated London rubber futures market—and this year's strong rise in lead prices is primarily attributable to heavy Soviet purchases of the metal, which could exceed 30,000 tonnes this year.

FINANCIAL TIMES  
NEWS-REUTERS

## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ROFAL

POCUR

TOPITE

NORREC

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: HIS

Answers tomorrow

Sunday's Jumbles: MURKY BELIE NOODLE INDOOR

Answer: The egotist's favorite figure—NUMBER OF

THE Daily Crossword by Bert Beaman

ACROSS

1 Duct comb.

5 Home of the silkworm

10 Reckless

14 Investigations: abbr.

15 In a grievous way

17 Small case

18 Numskull

19 Headpiece

21 Glaciation stage

22 Color

23 Stumble

24 Cheated